TELEGRAM "CHRONICLE"
TELEPHONE NO. 29087

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665
POST BOX NO. 322

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDER: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Air Surcharge 6 Pies

VOL. IX NO. 10 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1950 PRICE: FOUR ANNAS

5 - MAR 1950

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SOVIET ELECTIONS NEXT WEEK

Russia's M. P.s, all of whom are only Communist Party-nominees elected to the Soviet of the U. S. S. R., hold a five-day session once a year and disperse. Above is a section of the Kremlin Palace, at the last session of the Soviet of Nationalities. Faces show many different racial types. In front are deputies of the Latvian Republic, (left to right) M. Ya. Zamin A. K. Samson and A. A. Lurinsh.

WHEN CONGRESS FACES ELECTORATE

(SEE PAGE—7)

Institution Of The 'Fool'

★

BY G. P. AGARWAL

WE greatly enjoy and relax ourselves whenever we know about someone made a fool. Sometimes we ourselves indulge in making such mess of normal things and activities that we become "fools.' Then again, there are circumstances in which one becomes or looks like a fool.

Folklore, literature and drama provide ample proof that a fool or fool-making is as old as our history. We may say, therefore, in a sense, that fool-making is a historical process.

Now, let us examine the questions: Who is a fool, what is his status in the society and what are his functions.

A fool is distinguishable from the rest of his group or society by deviations in personality or conduct. As such, he is the representative of all that is considered below normal in the group and the society to which he belongs. Thus, he is an antithesis of decorum, beauty, grace, intelligence, strength and other virtues; a symbol of causes that are lost, incompetence, failure and fiasco. It can, therefore, be safely assumed that every group or society must have fools.

In drama, whether on stage or in actual life, a fool is distinguishable from a hero or a villain, in the sense that whereas a hero is generally characterised as victory of good over evil and villain is characterised as a person engaged in evil deeds to destroy whatever is good to achieve his selfish and evil motives, a fool is a character whose pranks or deeds involve no evil intents or are too simple to be taken seriously.

●

There are many types of fools, but important amongst them are, namely, the 'antic fool', the 'simple fool', the 'comic fool' and the 'mock hero.'

An 'antic fool' departs from normal decorum through impulsive or playful behaviour. He is accustomed to pranking, leaping, making undignified postures, grimacing, mimicrying and other capers. 'Clowning' and 'Mugging' are the roles allotted to this type in theatrical profession.

One who demonstrates deficiency of intelligence and wit is regarded as a simple fool. He is generally naive, senseless, backward and rustic. He plays the role of 'ludicrous failure' and 'comic frustration.'

Deformed, meek or too simple persons are classed as, and considered fit for the role of, 'comic fool'. In spite of his misfortunes, this type of fool sustains all the blows, falls and insults. We generally laugh at him instead of pitying.

'Mock hero' is a type of fool more imaginary rather than real. He pretends to be 'a fool' by behaving like a hero. This type is commonly found in satirical literature. He pretends to do things in a manner a hero would do it, but his weaknesses could clearly be seen through his 'bravado' actions.

The status of a fool in the society

(Continued on Page 28)

'AND IN THIS CORNER'

Pratt in The Sacramento Bee

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

WEEK-END FUN

Late one evening I paused at a street corner in Syracuse, N. Y. to listen to the rantings of two sidewalk orators. They stood on box platforms outside a darkened confectionery-store window, and took turns decrying the evils of the democratic way and extolling the virtues of Communism. A small man in front of me muttered softly to himself for a while then walked over to the door of the shop, produced a key and disappeared into the dim interior.

Suddenly out of the darkness, a mere foot above the speakers' heads, a large neon sign blazed forth a single word: NUTS.

—R. W. Rice

★

The fossilized remains of a four-foot fish, believed to be 65,000,000 years old, have been discovered in southern Manitoba. The exact species has not yet been determined.

★

In Colombia, many of the Indians live in vast forests, where they communicate with each other by beating with cudgels upon the trunks of the huge trees. A code with a fixed number of strokes and intervals conveys warnings and urgent messages.

★

DEVILISH SPIRIT

Six men were injured when a bowl of "Cafe Diablo" —coffee and brandy —exploded at a Detroit, U.S., banquet. Flaming liquid shot into faces of diners when lighted-brandy was poured into the bowl.

★

STAR GRAZING

Ethel Barrymore was once invited to the ultramodern home of a young friend. With pride the hostess showed the famous actress around, then asked expectantly: "What do you think of my place?"

"It's grand!" replied Miss Barrymore. "Just grand—to be young enough to have the courage and strength to live with anything like this!"

★

Little Francis came home from school all smiles and ran up to his mother. "You'll be glad to know that I'm the best boy in my class," he said.

"Of course I'm glad," responded the mother. "Did the teacher tell you so, darling?"

"Oh, no," replied Francis, "I noticed it myself".

★

FESTIVE

"Provision of lockers for the use of workmen at the sewage works has been suggested by the Sewage Purification Committee as a suitable manner of commemorating the festival of Britain". —'ASHTON-UNDER-LINE REPORTER.'

While hearing a child's confessions, a priest was somewhat perplexed to hear the little chap mumble something about "throwing peanuts in the river". He figured the child was admitting some petty mischief of possibly repenting for the waste of food. But when child after child came in and intoned the same "thowing peanuts in the river", he thought that perhaps this was some new expression or childish slang. When the last and smallest child failed to confess it, he decided to pry for information.

"Look here, my boy," he said, exploratively, "what about throwing peanuts in the river?"

"But Father," cried the voice, "I am Peanuts!"

— Revenue John J. Fogarty.

★

THE BULLDOG BREED

"Guests' dogs are charged for at the rate of either 1s. or 1s. 6d. each day, according to the size and social standing of the dog."—Extract from a Torquay S. W. England Hotel Brochure.

★

ANY OFFERS?

"Beryl Carey, Lilac House, Rolleston, Newark, has some pictures of horses to exchange for pictures of the royal family".—Advert. in the 'FARMER AND STOCK-BREEDER.'

★

THE SIMPLE LIFE

"If you are tired of the ordinary holiday, charter my crew and yacht and go where you will; no frills, no luxuries, plain solid living but absolute freedom from the world; terms 100 guineas per week; if with companion 130 gns. per week; minimum charter three months".—Personal column in Times.'

★

ACTIVE DEMOCRATS

Malden, London, residents feel a personal interest in their food committee, so when its composition was being decided, they went alone to the council meeting. After the voting, the mayor discovered that he had counted more hands than there were councilors. So the vote was taken again, this time without the visitors.

★

ONE MAN'S MEAT

Sign on a Winnipeg deliver-at-the-door butcher's van: "Buy Your meat fresh cut daily from the driver."

★

When the world's first factory-made baby carriages appeared in New York in 1848, so many people complained of being struck by these new vehicles that the manufacturer, in disgust, moved his plant to England—and made a fortune.

In Suburban Train

★

BY A JOURNALIST

SOME time back, I happened to read in the columns of a writer a suggestion that Bombay suburban trains should be given feminine names like Parvati, Kanee and so on. The poor man does not seem to know that trains are already so named. If he had displayed a little sympathy and understanding towards these much-enduring friends he would have been able to find it out himself.

It happened the day I arrived in Bombay. I landed at Princes Docks and drove straight to Victoria Terminus. Having deposited my luggage in a corner, I settled down comfortably in corner-window-back-to-the—engine seat and started scanning through the magazines I had happened to buy.

"Hullo" came a whisper from somewhere behind me.

I looked back. There was no one there. The compartment was practically empty, except for a heavily made up girl with an upturned nose, who was seated far away from me. I could not credit her with anything so sweet as the voice which greeted my ears.

"Hullo", the voice came again.

It was from behind, and there was no one there. "It is me, the train".

Now I understood. "Hullo", I replied, striking a note of extreme friendliness.

The average man would perhaps have been surprised. But not I. I am not an average man. Besides, this sort of thing always happens to me. Little dogs which fashionable ladies carry about tell me the most scandalous stories about their mistresses. Wandering cows ask me the way back to their sheds. I believe it is something in my face that does it. Kind of friendly and sympathetic which encourages these poor animals.

●

"What is your name?" the train asked me.

"Kurian".

"What a delightful name!" she exclaimed. (Perhaps I ought to mention that it was a she-train. I knew it from her voice).

It was not unduly flattered by this statement. As a matter of fact, I did not take the slightest notice of it. Whenever I meet people, they tell that my name is delightful. I have become so used to it that it no longer makes any impression.

"What is yours?" I asked her.

"Rani."

"What a beautiful name", I exclaimed almost involuntarily. "Do you know what that means?"

"No".

"It means 'the Queen'".

She didn't say anything in reply to this. I could feel her blushing.

Silence fell once again. The guard blew his whistle (or horn, I don't remember which) and we were on our way.

We stopped at Masjid. A very

(Continued on Page 31)

'CURRENT NIGHTMARE'

Ficklen in The Dallas Morning News

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

DOCTORS have discovered that weakened muscles of 'Polios' and those apparently dead must be kept alive. They work like stokers in a coal-hole and your pain-racked body is lifted, turned packed, dried, tested and exercised because

A 'POLIO' IS NO SICK MAN

By Tumley Walker
Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

WE hear so much and see so much about victims of infantile paralysis and increasingly we know more about this dread ailment. But unless it has struck near us, we feel it little in our hearts, for all that we give to the March of Dimes and in other ways support the work of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. And so, to help us know, as did the 41,500 victims of 1949, the terror of polio in our own hearts, here is the personal story of one victim.

AT the Hospital for Special Surgery, New York, the regulation hospital bed is 34 by 74 inches. In the beginning that much space is allotted to each "polio"—the new name you get after infantile paralysis slugs you. Forever after, you will be known as a "polio." That 34 by 74 inches is the area that poliomyelitis allows you—and, even though you have been a much-travelled man in the outside world, you learn to live in it.

At first it's a very quiet life. You lie flat on your back, stretched out as far as you will go, and nothing about you moves—if you are a serious case—except the wheels inside your head. Those wheels grind out a terrible pressure of fear and pain and loneliness. Very suddenly, you have been yanked out of the relaxed, marvellous, commonplace world and set down in a tiny, flat white jail. Polio is always so unexpected.

Your hospital, the Hospital For Special Surgery, is a fine one. It stands in Manhattan near the East River—and, just a block away, big things are happening. The cornerstone of the permanent United Nations Headquarters is being laid by a number of very important men.

Million Miles Away

Painfully you twist your head upon the inch-high pillow, and a square foot of blue sky is visible through the window-top. You stare at this, listening to the oratorial voice of one of the earth's great men which seems to come from it. The public-address system of the United Nations has been tuned very loud, a surprising sort of boldness. The voice is impassioned and heavy with the weight of self-conscious statesmanship. You examine your patch of blue sky and are remarkably unimpressed. This world which is discussed so foolishly is a million miles away.

There is a rumour, running swift as ground lightning through the ward that President Truman will come directly from the dedication ceremonies to see the polios in your hospital, to call upon you—to drop in for a friendly, man-to-man chat. The information makes you smile. You see a kind of humour in it. And you are not disappointed when the President goes directly to the mayor's house instead. There used to be a President who knew something about polio, but he is no longer with us.

Humiliating

YOUR LEFT BIG TOE HAS GONE NUMB AGAIN, AND THIS IS TRULY IMPORTANT. YOU YANK A CORD TO TURN ON A SIGNAL LIGHT IN THE CORRIDOR, YOU STORM WITH IMPATIENCE FOR 30 SECONDS, AND THEN, AS SUDDENLY, YOU ARE ASHAMED ENOUGH TO WEEP.

YOU CANNOT MOVE TO AID YOUR OWN TOE, AND THIS IS A DEFEAT OVERWHELMING IN ITS HUMILIATION.

YOUR TOTAL LIFE HAS NARROWED TO THE DIMENSIONS OF YOUR BED.

You watch the blue fade from your patch of sky, and long for hunger because you know the supper hour is upon you. But, in the beginning, appetite is not allowed to a polio. He is packed too full of pain and fear. If he disturbs himself with so much as a deep breath, his whole body pushes in rage against his throat.

Your hospital bed is the only place in your world, and in polio's first stages you resent any advances across its borders. Any handling of your useless body enrages you. Your loneliness is all you have, and you can force some strange, small satisfactions from it, if you are not bothered.

Another World

By the time visitors begin to arrive, there is darkness all around, and a nurse lights the reading lamp which twists out on a limber neck from the head of your bed. The groans of a patient ten feet away are entirely understandable, and soothing as well. Another country is heard from, a country in which you would not be a stranger. Your heart does not ache for the torture of this other bed-clasped life. Your heart has melted through your own unmoving body, and its pity will not reach elsewhere

You begin to force up your courage to meet your wife's eyes. You hear her quick footsteps. Her watchful face moves toward you like a smooth, full pressure of love, and by the wetness on your cheeks you know that you are crying.

That's what polio is like in the beginning: Right after it hits you like a hammer in the head.

Tremendous Void

An early polio patient, you spend a considerable part of your time estimating small but important distances.

Between your bed and the next, there is a gleaming space of dark brown linoleum which seems to your eye just about six feet—not so wide as you were tall when you were capable of standing upright—but it now becomes a tremendous void over which you have no control. At the ends of your lifeless legs, your feet are pinned flat against an upright board to prevent their twisting in the disease's painful spasms. Movement across a floor is a forgotten miracle.

On the other bed a man lies full length upon his back. The day before, you watched them roll him into the room and turn him from the stretcher into this permanent position. Their hands touched him tenderly, but he screamed in rage; and under your breath, you cursed their hands in his behalf. You did not know his name, you had not seen his face because a high table cut it off from view—but he was a friend of yours. He groaned and called out for the nurses in an exasperated voice. He was afraid. To the depths of your soul, you understood him.

Now you watch his bare feet in their tight position on the foot-board. Can he move them? You watch him try. You feel the terrific straining of his body, but the feet remain indifferent. It brings a certain satisfaction that he holds no advantage over you, and that all distances beyond the white shelf of his bed are as meaningless for him, too.

Wide As The Atlantic

Then suddenly you feel a longing to be close to him, perhaps to take his hand with your one hand which has retained its normal strength, and to examine with him the pit into which you both have fallen. But the distance of the floor lies there between you, as wide as the Atlantic, and he has twisted his shoulder toward the other wall, moaning to himself. He might be your first friend in this new world of polio—but he is so far away.

An activity of nurses and attendants sets up between your beds. They are giving him his hot packs, the nearly boiling water gurgling from the wringer of the old-fashioned washing machine, the thick chunks of blanket steaming in the tongs as they are carried to his naked, fearful body, and his snarls at the sharp discomfort before the soothing effect comes. He is a long way off, and your world and his are disconnected

You fight your way over onto the side which sets your face toward your own private wall and fall to examining once again the completeness of the disaster which polio has brought

In the lost outside world, you were a man who counselled business executives upon methods they might use to explain their activities to their employees and the public. A label for this work has come to common usage—Public Relations—and you were a partner in a small concern which sold this speciality.

Big Crash

In addition, over the past two years, a desire to write fiction pressed up inside you, almost unexpectedly, and you worked on this at night, night after night, month after month. On the advice of a friend, you mailed a scrap of writing to a famous editor and publisher, who totally surprised you by buying it and telling you that you had a talent to write a novel around the same characters and situations. In three months of gruelling effort you wrote such a manuscript, and the editor secured a contract on it with one of the large publishing houses.

But now your brain wallows in a delirium of fear and pain, and the required rewriting seems a permanent impossibility. And you no longer carry your body and mind into the offices of businessmen to counsel them. Lying in your bed, you cannot remember where you left the book manuscript, and this loss of control over precious possessions terrifies you. And you know your business cannot be saved

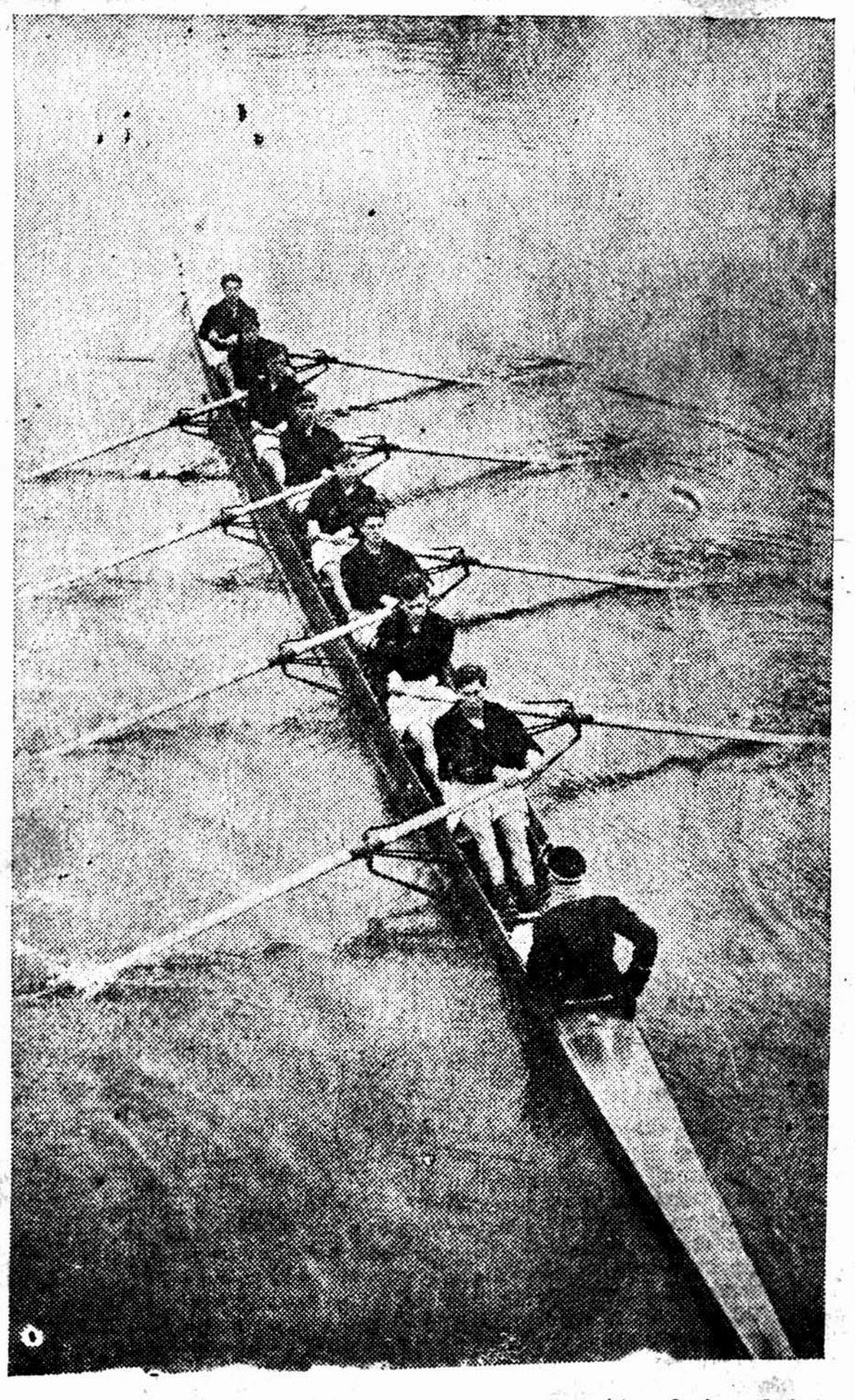
The distance between your shoulders and the wall is about 18 inches, but your weakened hand cannot reach it. You feel that if you could reach the wall and beat upon it with your fist, your anguish might be relieved.

You lie there, sweating, until weakness begins to creep through you everywhere and you begin to doze.

Attendants' hands turn you over on your back once more and jam your will-less feet against the board. You are lifted this way and that to re-

(Continued on Page 23)

"OXONS" AT HENLEY



The Oxford Crew seen as they shoot Henley Bridge during their training for the forthcoming boat race. This was their first outing at Henley — and they had the flood waters to contend with.

How It Struck Walker

On a Sunday afternoon last July—the 24th—Turnley Walker, author of "Polio Diary," from which the episodes in this series have been taken, was at work on the rewrite of his first novel, "The Wonderful Automobile," for which he had already signed a contact with E. P. Dutton.

At about four o'clock he felt an unusual grogginess and a slight headache. The typewritten lines began to swirl crazily on the page in front of him. Thinking only that he was overworked, he knocked off for the day. He had no idea that the deadly poliomyelits virus was already destroying nerve cells in his spinal cord.

Within 48 hours, a severe case of polio (infantile paralysis) had been diagnosed. Taken to Manhattan's Hospital for Special Surgery, after a short stay in the city's Willard Parker Hospital for Contagious Diseases, Walker began his long, difficult road back to health.

"Polio Diary," written from his hospital wheel chair, gives an intimate account of the highlights of that struggle.

Gable—Sylvia Whirlwind Romance And Marriage Keep

HOLLYWOOD GUESSING

About Their Future Plans And Starry Career Of Clark

CLARK GABLE and his new bride, the former Lady Sylvia Stanley, have returned from their honeymoon in Honolulu, where they were living in the Cottage previously occupied by the newly-wed Jimmy Stewarts. And a sceptical Hollywood is already wondering: will the beautiful, fair-haired, new queen, and the long-time popular king of the cinema be able to live happily ever after?

At first appraisal, Clark and Sylvia didn't appear to have a thing in common. The big, husky Clark is the personification of the great outdoors. Slender Sylvia is like a hothouse orchid, whose pale petals open only in the soupy sunshine of all the night clubs in the world—from Paris to Palm Beach, Singapore to Saranac.

And the big current $64 question is, how's she gonna like it down on the Gable farm in Encino? And if not, will Clark have to like what she likes—or else?

Gather around kiddies, I have a surprise for you. I think they're both going to like it fine. Because Clark, more and more, has been getting bored by those great lonely outdoor spaces.

Lady Sylvia, who's been wife of two peers of the British realm and the two biggest movie stars in Hollywood history, isn't entirely what she seems to be. In one section of her heart she's quite a home girl, and just as much of an outdoor huntin' and fishin' female as the late Carole Lombard—Clark's third wife. And just as much fun to be with.

"She adores children", I am told by Sylvia's best friend in Hollywood—agent Minna Wallis. "Sylvia just can't do enough for her nephew and niece (Timothy, 17, and Loretta, 14, son and daughter of her sister, Vera Bleck—who stood up for her with husband Basil at the surprise wedding a few weeks back), or for the children of her friends.

"Why, on the Saturday before the Tuesday elopement, Sylvia and I had lunch at Romanoff's, then spent the whole afternoon at a crowded store, so that Sylvia could buy special dolls for Christmas presents for the children of some friends."

That same night Sylvia had the fateful dinner date with Clark at Charles Feldman's House. And Miss Wallis suggested:

"Why don't you come to my house? You can freshen up with some of my electrical equipment."

Most girls having a date with Clark Gable spend a whole week getting ready for it. Sylvia just said:

"No, I'll go home to the Beach House (inherited from her second husband Douglas Fairbanks) and I'll just have time to change. I suppose," she added, "I should really wear something nice." Without taking much trouble at all, she was the most stunning looking woman at the party.

It was the next day, Sunday, that Clark popped the question he had failed to ask of beauties like Marilyn Maxwell, Paulette Goddard, Iris Bynum, Anita Colby, Virginia Grey, Elaine White, Joan Harrison and that fabulous, sophisticated grandmother, Dolly O'Brien.

Clark-Carole Match

When Clark was married to Carole, he wanted children madly. So did Carole. They both underwent extensive tests to prove they were capable of parenthood.

BY SHEILAH GRAHAM

"Just relax", Carole's doctor told her "and you'll have a baby."

Gable has always been relaxed. So has lady Sylvia. And she has always been a gal who gets what she wants. I don't know how old she is—the record varies from 39 to 45. But if she wants a baby, adopted or her own, you can bet she'll have one.

Starting life in England as a pub keeper's daughter, then mannequin, then chorus girl in London's glittering "Midnight Follies," then crashing into British aristocracy twice-first on Feb. 3, 1927, with the very protected Lord Ashley, young heir to the Earl of Shaftesbury, later in 1945 to grab off the politically intelligent Lord Stanley of Alderly—having a baby, even at 45 won't be too difficult, I think.

But Clark and Sylvia have so many plans right now that I'm not sure they'll have time immediately.

Lure Of Orient

"I want to go all around the world", Clark said recently. "Especially I want to see the Orient."

His honeymoon trip to Honolulu was the first time he'd ever been there. And I believe that his war service as a flier in England was the first time he was ever abroad. Last year, he went to the south of France for a rendezvous with Dolly O'Brien. But he came home immediately when his father died.

Sylvia, a mixture of quite home girl and sought-after sophiticate, never stays anywhere too long. She owns an exquisite small house in South Street in London's fashionable Mayfair. And when Clark finishes his up and coming picture, "To Please a Lady," he will please his new special lady by making a beeline for London—where she is popular with people like Winston Churchill, Lord Beaverbrook and Brendan Bracken.

Clark, whose father was a lumberjack, will be drenched with the creme de la creme of British bigwigs and I'm sure they will like him. They haven't forgotten all those flying missions over Germany during the war. Or his modest behaviour as just one of the boys at the air base in England.

But to get back to the famous farm in Encino. After the honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Gable will start their married life in the English-type farmhouse, surrounded by 20 acres of fruit trees and protected from the tourists by an electric-eye gate.

It's a modest house, by any standard—just three bedrooms—one for him, one for her, and a guest room. Clark's room features a large double bed, with heavy masculine type furniture. The walls are panelled in dark wood.

Sylvia's room, which used to be Carole Lombard's, is more feminine, with blonde furniture and light draperies. She also has a big double bed. There is a small swimming pool, three horses, three dogs and three cars. The Gables are both flower fancies and they plan to plant at least thousand new roses when they return. Sylvia has gone on record as saying, "I love the house." But personally I think they will sell it soon. I'll tell you why, tomorrow.

Bedroom Story

A week before Clark Gable's atomic elopement with Lady Sylvia Stanley, a columnist printed the story that for seven years, ever since the tragic death of Carole Lombard in a plane crash, Clark had kept her bedroom at their Encino Ranch untouched.

Every dress was in the same place. Her perfume was just as it was on the bond-coloured dressing table. Gable, when he read the story, hit the roof.

"It's completely false and ridiculous," he said.

Everything belonging to Carole, the third and youngest of his four wives, had been sent to her family soon after her death.

Clark isn't the type to live with a ghost. And while it took him years to get over the loss of the gay, attractive, tempestuous Carole, he's too normal a man to entertain his women friends or his new wife surrounded by memories of the movie star he loved so much. That is why I think he will soon sell the ranch.

At any rate, they plan some extensive remodelling, immediately the honeymoon is over.

Maybe now, also, Sylvia will dispose of the fancy beach-home in which she was so happy with the late Douglas Fairbanks, the second of her four husbands. Actually, she hasn't lived in it very much. Since the death of Doug, it has been occupied by her sister, Vera, and her husband, Basil Bleck, and their two children. Sylvia merely stayed there on her short, periodic visits to Hollywood.

One thing is sure. From now on there will be no ghosts for Clark or Sylvia. They are madly in love. They have known each other casually for 11 years—they met when Sylvia was Mrs. Fairbanks. But the blaze did not get under way until three months ago, at the glossy Mocambo party in Hollywood for Tennessee Williams.

Sylvia, a vision in a white strapless gown, spent most of the evening dancing cheek to cheek with Clark. They made a wonderful-looking couple—her blonde hair and pale fragile-looking face snuggling into Clark's black handsomeness.

Sylvia Hunt

Most other gals would have stayed around to consolidate the victory. But not Sylvia. She has never waited for any man in her life, but many men have waited to get her; millionaire Woollie Donahue, who chased her to Europe last summer; wealthy golfer Robert Sweeny, everyone was sure they would marry; Randolph Churchill, they had quite a picnic in Palm Beach two years ago; Harry Hurt, young Texas millionaire, and Dukes by the dozen of every nationality.

But after kindling the flame in the elusive Gable heart, Sylvia took off the following week for England. And, as usual, her name was linked with this and that male from border to border and continent to continent.

Gable was not idle either. He called Marilyn Maxwell. "Honey, how about a date at Ciro's?" "Honey" was delighted. He called Paulette Goddard. "Would you like to come for a ride, Sugar?" "Sugar" was delighted. He even posed with her at the airport, when she took off for Mexico to make a picture. "But I won't kiss her for the photographers", insisted Clark, who considers kissing an indoor sport.

Three weeks before the actual elopement, Lady Sylvia returned to town. Clark called on her. It still wasn't a big conflagration. He was fascinated though. But that didn't stop him from meeting blonde producer Joan Harrison, when she flew in from England a week after Lady Sylvia's return. And he sure had me fooled about his romantic intentions, when he drove Miss Harrison to Del Mar for the recent championship race-track meeting.

"To study for my next role I play a race driver in 'to please a Lady'," said Clark, but he studied Joan's pretty face much more than the cars.

And a few days before the mar-

(Continued on Page 27)

'AUTUMN LANDSCAPE'

Schloss in France Amerique

NEWLY DISCOVERED LAND

Named In Honour Of Heir To British Throne

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

THE name of the Prince of Edinburgh, infant heir to the British throne, has been given to the Empire's latest territorial acquisition and the newest discovered land on earth.

This is Prince Charles Island, an area of about 7,000 square miles in Foxe Basin between Baffin Island and the Melville Peninsula in the Canadian Arctic.

It is one of two large islands discovered during the summer of 1948 by a Royal Canadian air force pilot on a regular flight. The region always had been mapped, but vaguely. Presumably, the islands had escaped notice before, because of being hidden under snow and ice. The other island has not yet been named.

The first expedition to explore the islands, which lie in the northwest corner of the Foxe Basin, was sent out this summer by the Dominion department of Mines and Resources under the leadership of T. H. Manning. In the party were three: a geographer, a botanist, and a geologist. The party was provided with a specially built boat which was shipped by rail from Nova Scotia to James Bay for launching.

Thus far there have been no official reports from this expedition.

Prince Charles Island is described as a low, flat land measuring about 85 miles from north to south and 75 miles from east to west. The position in which it has tentatively been mapped, according to a report of the Arctic Institute of North America, is 67 degrees 10 minutes to 68 degrees 27 minutes north latitude and 75.50 to 77.30 west longitude.

The infant prince has thus been accorded an honor—not granted to either his grandfather, the present king, or to his greatgrandfather—in these days when most of the earth's surface has been discovered.

The two islands promise to be the most important additions to the land surface of the world, found in this generation, outside the still sparsely explored Antarctic.

The baby also can expect to have some mountains and glaciers named after him by the present British-Norwegian-Swedish expedition which is on its way to establish a base on the Weddell sea coast of the Antarctic continent. The other side of this continent is covered with names of the British Royal Family of the generation of Victoria and Edward VII.

Meanwhile, Canada has given the name of retired prime minister MacKenzie King to another large territory—just found to be a separate island. In 1915 the veteran arctic explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson discovered—at the northeast corner of the Beaufort sea, the extreme northwest of the Canadian arctic archipelago—a large island. He named it after Sir Robert Borden, at that time Canada's prime minister.

Stafansson returned to the island the two succeeding summers. He worked, however, in constant heavy fog and missed some important features. A Royal Canadian Air Force plane last summer demonstrated conclusively that there are really two islands, separated by a narrow channel. This is usually filled with ice. Henceforth, the southern island will be known as MacKenzie King Island.

THE QUESTION HOUR

"VOICE OF AMERICA" GOES TO CHINA

Yun-I-T'an and Shih Pao Hu, translator-announcers, broadcast in Mandarin to China.

From Dependency to Dominion, and from Dominion to Sovereign Republic—this is how India blazed her trail of freedom. With the achievement of political freedom, begins the arduous job of translating it in terms of amenities and opportunities for the common man. Preoccupied with post-partition problems, financial and economic crisis, the Congress Government has been handicapped in implementing fully its pledge to the masses So the question hour will be

WHEN CONGRESS FACES ELECTORATE

By Sylvain Mangeot

THIS first of the two articles is an attempt by an unbiassed outsider on his first visit to India to record a general picture of her problems seen through the eyes of the men who guide the policies of the new Republic.

It is based on conversations with statesmen and officials, including the Prime Minister, the President, the Deputy Prime Minister, the last Governor-General, the Finance Minister the Adviser on Princely States, the Minister of Transport and Adviser on Kashmir Affairs, the Secretary for Home Affairs, the Secretary-General for External Affairs and other departmental permanent officials on the occasion of the recent inauguration of the Indian Republic.

DURING the coming winter, according to the latest forecast by Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, India will hold her first general elections under the constitution of the new Republic.

At first sight revolutionary changes in parliamentary representation might be expected. The existing parliament, elected as a Constituent Assembly by limited suffrage before independence had been achieved or partition had taken place, is overwhelmingly composed of members of the National Congress Party which led India's struggle for freedom.

The new elections, under the terms of the Constitution which the Constituent Assembly has meanwhile adopted, will be conducted by universal adult suffrage of Indian men and women over 21, without qualifications of property, literacy or tax contribution.

This means that India's masses, hitherto politically inarticulate, will for the first time be invited to choose their representatives. Of a total of 350 million inhabitants, it is officially estimated that 160 million will have the right to vote. Final electoral rolls are still in preparation.

In addition, the political scene has completely changed. The Constituent Assembly was elected when no other issue but national independence really counted.

Prospect Of Divisions

Today, India is a sovereign democratic republic faced with a multiplicity of political and economic problems which might be expected to produce deep divisions among an electorate which has no linguistic, racial, religious, social or economic unity. The unity which the Congress displayed in its struggle to gain independence has lost its main reason for existence.

And yet there is surprising unanimity among those best placed to judge that Republican India's first Parliament will be superficially very like the present assembly.

As an organised political machine the Congress Party has as yet no serious rival. The Indian Socialist Party, which is drawn from what used to be the left wing of the Congress, is gathering its forces in the industrial towns, but few Indians think that it will be in a position seriously to challenge the Congress if the elections are held before the end of next year.

Congress, moreover, can go to the country secure in the achievement of its historic aim of national independence. Its membership includes all the great names of the period of heroic struggle—the President (though he is constitutionally debarred from party politics), the Prime Minister, whom Mahatma Gandhi himself nominated as his political heir, and the Deputy Premier, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, by common consent the strong man of India and the ablest political organiser in the land

Socialist Opposition

Patel himself expects to see Congress returned with a very handsome majority for the five-year term which the constitution decrees as the life of the lower house.

He foresees a gradual appearance of breakaway groups from the body of Congress and recently stated that he would welcome the Socialists in the role of an organised parliamentary opposition which, as a result of Congress predominance, does not exist as an effective force today.

In general, India's present leaders share his view that the growth of proper parliamentary opposition is a healthy and necessary democratic development.

The Congress programme for the coming elections, as outlined by Patel, will be to promote the quickest and most efficient possible fulfilment of the Government's policy of all round development.

It will concentrate its efforts in the remotest country districts as well as in centres of existing political activity. In other words the Congress Party will act as the spearhead of the reforms inherent in the new constitution.

In the name of Mahatma Gandhi, it will appeal to the people to work their hardest to consolidate the gains won under his guidance. Emphasis will be on the need to sacrifice petty and parochial interests to the wider national cause of building a strong and united India.

The insistence by the Government on unity is explained by the powerful regional, linguistic and religious forces which, if given their head, would tend to cripple the power of Central Administration.

These separatist tendencies have strong roots in sections of the Congress party, which exploited them during the struggle for independence wherever they could be used advantageously against British authority, and are already very vocal in the provincial governments of the States which are the component parts of the federal union of the Republic of India

Regional Interests

Today, the Government leaders see clearly that they cannot afford to allow the work of unification and the efficiency of reforms to disintegrate under the impact of these forces of disruption. They foresee that the new Parliament, during its five year term, must face a cruicial struggle between central authority and the pull of conflicting regional interests.

The fight is already on as the recent opposition of the Central Government to the clamour for linguistic States (as opposed to existing geographical State boundaries) clearly shows.

Pandit Nehru, in his speeches and Sardar Patel in his firm display of authority towards warring groups, show daily more plainly that the Government intends to fight provincial trends wherever it considers these to be reactionary or calculated to impair the efficiency of the nation's development

"Nationalism", as Nehru put it in a recent debate in Parliament on the presidential address, "covers a multitude of sins and a multitude of throwbacks to something which is dead and gone." Deploring "a tendency in this country to promote obscurantism in the name of nationalism", he urged the House to "preserve every Indian custom, every Indian way of thought, without going back to something which has no application to the modern world."

The task of the Central Government is complicated by the incorporation of the vast territories which, before the British withdrawal in 1947 formed the Princely States of India.

The speed and efficiency with which the political operation of bringing them into the federal union was conducted from New Delhi does not alter the fact that they represent an immense administrative burden on the already badly stretched resources of the Republic. Although some of these States, notably Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Hyderabad, already possessed tolerably efficient machinery of government, others, particularly in the northern region of Rajputana, were ruled feudally up to the moment of their accession.

After the departure of the British members of the Indian Civil Service and the withdrawal of Moslem members to serve Pakistan, India's Central Government was left with only some 500 senior trained civil servants and many of these have had to be sent to the former princely States for pioneering work under truly heroic conditions. Of the 25,000 government officials, mostly in the lower grades, recruited by Central Government departments in New Delhi to meet war time needs only a fraction are suitable, without further intensive training, for permanent responsible appointments in the Civil Service.

Against this background of conflict between the Centre and the Provinces and of acute shortage of experienced administrators and technicians the Government of India is pledged to tackle one of most exacting programmes of reform ever embodied in a written constitution.

Big Programme Ahead

Free and compulsory education up to the age of 14 in a population at present hardly 20 per cent. literate; elimination of the remnants of caste distinction in the social system; freedom of conscience, irrepective of religion, in a country whose religious divisions are deeper and more numerous than those of the whole of Europe; abolition of separate electorates in an India hitherto accustomed to electoral divisions largely based on religion; universal suffrage among women, who in many districts still are kept in strict seclusion from the outside world, and among peasants who are still sometimes unaware of the changes which have taken place; finally, reconciliation of a central government with a federal system which gives each state its separate executive, judiciary and legislature....this is an incomplete summary of the aims of the constitution.

In the circumstances, it is not surprising that it also endows the President with powers, if he de-

(Continued on Page 8)

DEMOCRACY ON AID

Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt, Carl Von Doren, moderator and John Foster Dulles (right) at a "Voice of America" round table discussion on "What is the meaning of democracy?"

WHEN MAHATMA KEPT HIS WORD

★

(Continued from Page 6)

places loaded with coal during the shivering cold of the north, just as we had huge slabs of ice each summer day when the burning heat of Meerut parched our sandy throats.

Government later, passed orders for clothing us suitably to the season, so that we had thereafter, thin, cool garments during summer and thick, warm ones during winter, supplemented with an annual pair of shoes or boots made to order.

These amenities that could only slowly trickle down, were not the result of any charitable or generous attitude on the part of Government, but these were the gradual victories of our planned efforts inside the jail, supported by honest and unflinching endeavours of the Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

Our progress from "Phatta" and "Katori" to curtained bed-steads and enamelled crockery, from the brain-starving "iron-curtain" on the world's news, to regular supply of daily newspapers and even books, and from restrictions over interviews to freedom to meet not only friends and relatives but also outsiders—was the necessary fruit of our sustained struggle based on constitutionalism, if possible, and unconstitutionalism, if and when necessary. Anti-imperialism being the common link between Congress and Meerut, the former's ingrained revolutionism brought the latter to the inevitable forefront of the political rostrum in our country. It was from this that Bhagat Singh and Dutt emerged in the political turmoil of those eventful days. When Bhagat Singh was led to the gallows, we observed that day as austerely as we did on the day of Jatin's death. I have vivid memory of how Nature stilled herself—trees, birds, the clouds still and motionless, when we thought we heard the gallows claiming the head of that remarkable political hero.

Visitor Trapped

All Congress chieftains of today were but budding lieutenants in the ranks in those palmy days of ours. Our statements in the court were transmitted to and applauded in the Kremlin, no sooner did they see the light of the day in the then most-widely circulated paper of Northern India—"The Hindustan Times." When several of us were let off on bail during the pendency of the trial, to stay only within the boundaries of Meerut, we were looked upon as political martyrs by even those that did hardly subscribe to our creed, and the greatest consideration was shown to us everywhere. Dr. Bhupal Singh, Pyarelal. Bar-at-Law, Rai Saheb Kunver Bihari Lal, Magistrate, Dr. Karoli, Babu Jyoti Prasad, Col. Dube, Dr. S. S. Sen, Dr. Ayodhya Prasad and a score of other residents of Meerut have put me, to speak of my person, under unforgettable obligation. College professors and students fed me and clothed me for only telling them about our policy, our struggle and sundry other things of our life.

Whosoever came to visit us, could interview us only within audible and visual distance of the police. At first everything was even recorded.

After about a year or so, came a visitor in the person of Fazle Ilahi, and soon he was trapped by the police, and placed before the trying judge, as witness against one of us whom he had actually come to meet.

So, others who came to visit us took sound precautions against such unforeseen predicament. Chagla (now Chief Justice of Bombay), Chaman Lal, till recently Indian Ambassador in Turkey, K F. Nariman, and others came to defend us. Even the late R. S. Pandit, husband of Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit— then a shy new entrant into the legal field— visited us while defending us under the auspices of the Meerut Defence Commitete, both in Bombay as its headquarters and in Meerut as its approximate branch. All these legal alumni were elbowed out brusquely by that undaunted master of legal acumen, and forensic talent Langford James, who was then also the President of the European Association of Bengal, the foremost merchantile body in India, whose interests were greatly violated by our movements— a body that once in the days of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty had the power of opposing him to the extent of his forced eviction from India.

But, the leading lights of the Congress then in ascending power, were our most welcome visitors, for opposed as they were, to Communism, they could not deny us the balm of Anti-Imperialism so favourite with Jawaharlal, the then Secretary of the Congress, and so, we had their cheerful support unsought and unprayed for.

Gandhiji had included our release as one of the Truce Terms with Lord Irwin, now Lord Halifax It was, however, turned down.

Subhash Chandra Bose, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and other lesser lights were allowed to meet us under police supervision. Kripalani, Abul Kalam Azad, Jairamdas, Kidwai, and a score of others of their level were still going to jail and coming out as Gandhiji's devout apprentices and disciplined novices of the creed of Non-violent Satyagraha.

He Kept His Word

They came, they saw, and they strenuously persuaded us to bear up.

It was Gandhiji alone, who of all, true to his science of life, told us when leaving us after his visit, — "Either you come out or I go in".

Surely, he struggled for our release, and when he failed, he resisted so hard that he himself got in jail in about six months' time.

The Mahatma was the only man who was allowed to visit us in the barracks without police surveillance. We had an hour's hearty chat with him, and Dr. Mukherjee of Gorakhpur placed before him a few nuts which he delightedly munched with great hilarity, of course infectious.

Politicals Whipped

At the passing period of our incarceration, we watched Congressmen once more entering jail. At first, they trickled in by ones and twos. Abul Kalam Azad was one of the fresh entrants, and we watched him from behind the bars stepping in slowly with a surprised tramp. Then, later on they poured in large numbers, and the constant shoutings of slogans and political cries, kept the whole jail throbbing with a new spirit and a renovated life.

Once the whole Khaddar gang resorted to mass resistance in Jail over some rotten food, and we saw some of them being whipped and beaten with shoes by Numberdars.

We collected on the roof of our barracks of course, unauthorised in the passion of the hour, some also went up the Peepul tree, and some peered through the bars of the Daroga's door — all against the rules. We hurled shouts and excited language. and Mirajkar and Sohan Singh even raised their fisticuffs at the Police Superintendent, and also the appeasing Jail Superintendent. It was all a furore for some time when we were lathi-charged and sent back into our holes. The whipping was stopped, but it was reported that someone from among us threw a stone or two at the flogging police subordinates. The excited ire of the authorities knew no bounds, and though we were ordered to retire into our cells instantaneously resistance was offered and there was a mild lathi-charge.

Col. Rehman had been good to us, and his place had now been taken by an equally mild officer in the person of Col. Smith in the position of Jail Superintendent. He gave us assurances that whipping of our Congress colleagues would in future not be resorted to. It was a happy ending of a turmoil which had its origin in political affiliations.

Human Side

In the dark silence of our hollows when we were shut up by about 6 P.M., we gloomily ruminated over the hapless lot of our forlorn dependents, nightfall being the hour of our deepest sympathies with our memories.

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day
And leaves the world to darkness and to me"

Verily, so did sing the immortal poet Gray. He was right. Dr. Kukherjea of Gorakhpur applied for some family allowance; his plea was not replied to. Gopal Chandra Basak of Dacca had his young wife, his mother, and his child waiting in the court compound itself for they had none to fall back upon. He could ill afford any help from jail. Thengdi was steadily sinking as a result of exhaustion due to long monotony of a frustrated life. Kasle had lost his child. My daughter was singed all over in an accident. Desai's wife Dr. Jamnabai was ailing continuously from long and never-ending separation from a newly-wedded life-partner. Every one of us had one domestic trouble or the other. At the fall of the day, uneasy silence fell like a pall over our placid residence, and we tried artificial methods, like reading or talking exuberantly to rouse ourselves. We had lost all the angularities of a class society. We had become the veritable classless society of Utopia. Our dissimilarities of human nature moulded themselves into a harmonious uniformity steam-rollered by the forces of life which engulfed us.

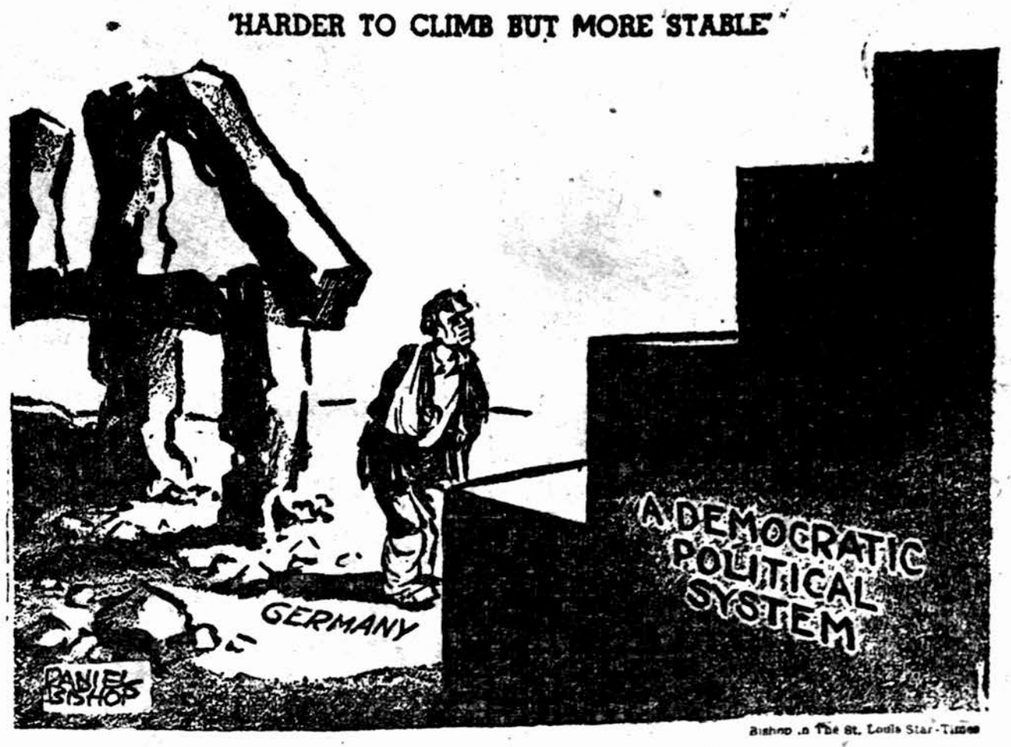
Only Salvation

In the creation and sharing of our joy we found our only salvation. We respected each other and gave each other full scope to live and move as each liked. That life has its abundance of active humour and joy, and if that life was lived in the natural way, an atmosphere of peace could be evolved. This was amply proved by our sojourn in that "abode of God" as I called the District Jail of Meerut. We saw men being led to the gallows at cock-crow. — men who were living and throbbing with life, like the rest of us but the evening before. How could men die by force? Our discussions lengthened into pensive and sleepless nights, and yet men were marched to the gallows at cock-crow.

Our little State, though it crumbled at the fourth year of our trial, has untarnished memory behind it, for which I would make any sacrifices still in my life. Our loves in our sorrows and our hopes in our common battles will perish only with our death. In fact, our very blood has become one.

(CONCLUDED)

'HARDER TO CLIMB BUT MORE STABLE'



Bishop in The St. Louis Star-Times

THE QUESTION HOUR

(Continued from Page 7)

★

cides that emergency exists, to concentrate plenary power of legislation in the Union Cabinet—that is, the Central Government.

These powers are clearly designed to prevent a rapid growth of separatist tendencies from overwhelming the Republic in its formative stages. Most thinking Indians believe they are essential and few objective outsiders are likely to disagree.

Of India's population of 350 million, 320 millions are engaged in agriculture in villages where the standard of living is in most cases still exceedingly primitive. Under 20 percent of the population is literate. These figures alone provide a measure of the distance India has to travel before she becomes a modern state.

Her future standing in the international field, as her leaders acknowledge, will depend on the way she tackles her social and economic problems at home. The fact that transition from British rule to independence was peacefully accomplished is at once an advantage and a handicap. As Pandit Nehru has pointed out, it has shaken India much less profoundly than the transition from Nationalism to Communism in China, since it has left her traditional structure far more intact both socially and economically. This means that she will enjoy more continuity than China, but that her programme and methods will necssarily be less drastic.

In choosing the road of constitutional evolution along democratic lines in preference to civil war and sweeping class conflict India unavoidably misses some of the initial dynamism of the Chinese Communist revolution.

Indo-Pak Tangle

The dispute with Pakistan further weakens India at home and abroad at a moment when she needs to concentrate all her strength on peaceful development.

As a result of the Kashmir incident, she today maintains an army three times the size of that which Britain kept in the whole sub-continent before the second world war. Defence accounts for over half her budget expenditure.

The economic war with Pakistan involves adjustments in agricultural production—particularly in jute and cotton—in an effort to offset the loss of traditional links in the commercial pattern of the sub-continent.

Partition has saddled her with a refugee problem which threatens to be aggravated if relations with Pakistan continue to deteriorate.

The conclusion is inescapable that India's three problems—domestic, subcontinental and international—are inextricably linked at every turn. None will wait for its solution upon the other two.

Rapid progress on the home front depends on capital investment which in turn means foreign investment. Confidence abroad to encourage this investment will depend on India's success or failure to impress the world by her handling of domestic problems and foreign relations and to maintain good-neighbourly relations in the subcontinent. Her influence in Asia will grow if the countries of South-East Asia see her experiment in democratic republicanism visibly justifying itself and wane if its progress is less compelling than that of Communist China.

India's leaders at least have no illusions on the urgency of their tasks. They know that they are competing on all three fronts in a race with time which will decide whether India is to remain mistress of her own destinies and emerge as a powerful leader in Asia or whether she will be overtaken by circumstances beyond her control which will dictate her future along other lines.

Prince's Find

While riding a taxi in Washington, D. C. Karansingh, Prince of Kashmir noticed a leatherette case full of small cards and asked the eldely driver what they were.

"Well, young man," he said, "you'd be surprised what a lot of fun I've had with those cards. I had a thousand printed when I first got the idea, and thought they'd last me years. That was just about a year ago and the ones you see are the last of my fourth thousand."

Karansingh took one of the cards. On it was printed:

"Please, dear God, help me to mind my own business."

A check for dol. 100 was sent to G. L. Stabler, the driver mentioned, in accordance with the request of the Prince of Kashmir.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

★

OLYMPIC NAME AND FLAG PROHIBITED — DISSOLUTION OF STATE OLYMPIC BODIES — LEELA DAYAL ON INDIAN TENNIS —WAYS AND MEANS FOR IMPROVEMENT — LUSITANIANS RETAIN PROVINCIAL HOCKEY TITLE — UMPIRING STALEMATE.

THE name "Olympic" and the Olympic flag should not be used in National and Provincial Olympic Games. They are reserved for International meets only

That is the direction given by the International Olympic Federation to Prof. G. D. Sondhi, India's representative on the International body.

This means that there would be no National or State Olympic games in this country or anywhere else in future. And the Olympic flag with fine rings on it, representing the five continents, would also disappear from these Games.

I do not know how the Indian Olympic Association or its Subordinate bodies have taken it. They have no option but to bow down to the will of the International Committee. The reason for this fiat is, I believe, that national or provincial Olympic Games as such are nor held anywhere else in the world except in India.

DECENTRALISATION OF SPORT

In the leading countries of the world there are national organisations for every branch of sport, and they stage their competitions separately. Every individual branch has its subordinate bodies in the states provinces and districts, who, in their turn, organise competitions in their own domains. That should be the position in our country too. I take it that is the meaning and intention of the direction of the International Committee.

I have for a long time advocated the establishment of controlling bodies for different branches of sport not only on national but provincial basis. Unless we do that we cannot hope to make rapid progress in all of them. As a matter of fact one body controlling several of them fails to promote any one of them. Because on account of lack of funds, they cannot pay sufficient attention to one or all of them.

UNDIVIDED ATTENTION

That is the unfortunate plight of all the games governed by the various provincial or state organisations in India. The games that have their own controlling bodies for a long time, like hockey and football are progressing more or less satisfactorily. The others who came into being of late have made little headway. And those who are still controlled and fostered by the Olympic associations are in a moribund state.

If we are rise above the present doldrums we must establish organising and controlling bodies separately not only in all the States but in each and every district of the country. Only when each game has men and women, specially interested in it. on its Managing Committee and each one receive adequate support and encouragement from the public at large, it will take rapid studies towards attainment of the ultimate goal, that is, winning of the world Championship.

DISSOLUTION OF OLYMPIC BODIES

This means all the provincial and State Olympic Associations should be abolished at once. They have served their purpose in creating interest among the public in the various games under its wing. In their place, individual bodies for each game or branch of sport like athletics, wrestling, cycling etc., should be set up everywhere without any delay.

I hope personal interest of those who are now managing the various Olympic bodies, would not come in the way of their dissolution and formation of new associations.

In a previous article last month, Commenting on the 14th Indian Olympic Games I had stated that the programme was too crowded for the public to appreciate and the participants to enjoy. That was the feeling of most people who attended those games. If each branch of sport, for instance, athletics, Volley-ball, basket-ball, weight-lifting, hold its session at different centres or different times, much more interest and enthusiasm would be evinced by the public and thereby the participants as well as the organisers would be happier.

As it is, hockey football and swimming are not included in these games. They hold their competion separately. Therefore these is no reason why other games should not follow suit.

POSITION OF 10A

If the above suggestions are accepted, the 10A will become a representative body of all the National Organisations controlling various games in the country. As in other countries its only function will be to arrange international meets on the lines of the World Olympiad and help India in the participation of such games in other parts of the world.

It will have no hand in the promotion or control of any game as such. The present composition of the 10A is anomalous in the extreme. Athletics have far more representation on it than all the other games—much more than hockey and football—even though hockey has brought greater honour and glory to India than all the other games put together. However that maybe, the time has come when our house must be put in order so that we may march forward without any impediment in our way.

Let us give up mere pomp and show and concentrate on the essentials which makes a nation great and good.

LEELA DAYAL ON INDIAN TENNIS

I have received a letter from Mrs. Leela Dayal, the famous Indian tennis star, writing from Gangtok, Sikkim, she says, "I was interested to read about Mrs. Hictou's and Miss Moran's views on Indian women's tennis ,ut I am sure they are not aware of the following facts:—

(1) The AILTA do not offer any facilities whatever for girlst and women. They are not paid their expenses for going to outstation places while vast sums are spent on men players and foreign players visiting India.

(2) Whereas those foreign ladies have an unlimited free supply of bent rackets and balls, we have to buy them at such expensive rates that it is quite impossible to have new balls for practice. I am at present playing, with my husband's racket as I can't afford any more—already spent Rs. 200 on guts alone.

(3) No coaching is provided for women, whereas the foreign women are literally spoon-fed by the best professionals of the day and free of charge.

(4) These foreign players play in 40 to 50 first class tournaments a year, while we have to be content with one or two local ones held in our town.

SERIOUS HANDICAPS

"How can we Indian women, Leela asks, "be expected to compete favourably against women who have ten times our facilities? In Europe special Courts are reserved for good players and a weak player will not dare thrust himself on them. While in Bombay, beginners insist on being included in Champions' sets. In Calcutta there is no facility for Indian women. I was 6 months there and couldn't get a game, as Indian Clubs would not allow women to play and European club would not admit Indians!

Everybody will agree that the complaints made by Leela are thoroughly justified. Our women have little chance to come up. Unless one is pretty well-off financially—or rather unless her parents can afford it—she cannot even indulge in an expensive game like tennis—let alone try to specialise in it.

The difficulty with the AILTA is that it has not got money enough to promote the game as best as it should. The sources of its income are extremely limited. So it has to live on charity. Just imagine that for lack of funds they could not enter a team for the Davis Cup this year. I doubt if they will be able to send so promising a player as Naresh Kumar, to Europe again to improve his game further.

They are not in a position to import or export coach from abroad to train our boys and girls on the right lines. Of late they have been engaging the services of veteran Indian players and professionals to render whatever aid they can to our promising youngsters. But unless renowned stars like Ghous Mahomed, E V. Bobb, S. L. R. Sawhney, and J. Charanjiva take up this duty, we can hardly expect any remarkable progress.

WAYS AND MEANS

All the same efforts will have to be made to remove all the difficulties in the way of our progress. Ways and means will have to be found to provide all the necessities to our promising youngsters.

Without Government help little can be done at the outset. If they cannot see their way ao remove the Entertainment Tax from sporting engagements, they should refund these collections to the sporting associations by way of annual grants.

The Municipalities should construct tennis courts at convenient centres and make them available to players at a nominal charge, as is done in the western countries. It is a pity that our Gymkhanas and clubs do not encourage this lovely game to the extent they should.

I remember with sorrow how the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana lost a beautiful plot of land behind the Marine Lines Station, which I had secured from the Government when I was its Tennis Secretary twenty-five years ago. The Government took it back because they would not use it for a decade or more!

GIFT THROWN AWAY!

It is not that the Hindu Gymkhana did not need more courts. In fact their six courts were terribly over crowded. It was not even that they had no money. They had plenty of it. But their General Members insisted that it was primarily a cricket club. So all the money should be used for the promotion of cricket and not wasted on tennis!

I wish this Gymkhana had used a large part of its resources on development of cricket. That also they did not. They went on hoarding wealth from year to year—not knowing what to do with it. Even today their angle of vision is as circumscribed and narrow as it was a quarter of a century ago How can you expect any progress when your aim is so low?

On the other hand, there are the neighbouring Gymkhanas of Islam and Catholic whose courtesy were very little used, because they had few followers of tennis in their institutions.

TIP TO MANUFACTURERS

As far women having plenty of practice with men players, which alone can raise their standard high and quickly, we in Bombay are more advanced in this respect than Calcutta and other parts of India. In consequence Bombay has produced more top-notch players than other centres. But more needs to be done—ever in our city.

Unfortunatly since the rise of badminton and table tennis lawn tennis does not find equal favour with the younger generation, both men and women. Probably the relative costs of the game has something to do with it. Maybe the time factor has also some relation with the popularity of the indoor games as they can be played in the evenings after college or office hours. Still I do not see any reason why tennis should not find sufficient favour with lovers of the game.

I think the manufactures of tennis rackets and balls cannot do better than offer a free supply—or at least at a cheap price—to those promising players who have made some mark in the local tennis world. While this will help to improve the game of the players concerned, it will ultimately pave the way for increase in their business. That is bound to increase the popularity of the game and thereby the number of its followers.

LUSITANIANS RETAIN TITLE

The Provincial Hockey Champpionship has gone to the Lusitanians again. The famous Goan Club—now only in name, not in composition—were lucky to triumph against the G.I.P. Railway in the final match by a last minute goal. The Railway have improved a good deal this season—as was evidenced by their success in the Mysore Gold Cup at Bangalore recently—by the infusion of some new blood. That is very gratifying to all followers of the game.

gratifying to all followers of the game.

With Tata's solidifying their combination and B.B. & C.I. Railway strengthening their team with the importation of certain well-known players from up-country, we may hope to see them giving a hand fight to the redoubtable East Punjab and other up-country sides who are coming here to take part in the Invitation Tournament which commences at the Cooperage today.

B.P.H.A. YIELD TO CRITICISMS

The BPHA Committee has promptly bowed down to the criticisms levelled against their selectors for excluding prominent players like Leslie Woodcock and Louis Vaz from their preliminary list. Although as many as twenty-five players have been invited no trial match has been arranged so far. I should not be at all surprised if the final list is drawn without giving an opportunity to these men to show their relative merits against their rivals. I should not also wonder if the team is sent to Bhopal without a practice match or two. Under these circumstances, how can you ever dream of winning the National Championship.

The case of the women is still worse. Although their tournament will start on the 10th instant, their team has not been selected yet! It will be a folly to depend on our past laurels and hope that the National title will come back to us automatically. I hear that Bengal has already selected their side and are giving them a hard practice. So the BPHA should not waste any more time. Pick out the girls without further delay and polish them up well before they leave for Bhopal. Then only the Championship will remain with us.

STALEMATE CONTINUED

The stalemate of the hockey umpires circle still continues. There was a move to settle the dispute between the BPHA and the BHUA amicably. But nothing seems to have emerged out of it yet. I hope better sense will prevail on both sides to the ultimate good of the game. It is no use trying to blink one's eyes to the fact that the present standard of umpiring is far from satisfactory. It will not be good enough for important tournaments like the Aga Khan Cup or the Invitation when leading up-country teams will visit Bombay.

At the same time I canot support the way the dissatisfied umpires are going about. It does not help them of the game by quarrelling with the parent body. They must approach the latter in a friendly manner with their grievances and ask for redress. If the controlling body is in the wrong and turn a deaf ear to their requests, there are other forces outside their own ranks to uphold their cause. Sporting spirit is bound to prevail in the end.

HEALTHY COLLABORATION

The leader-writer of the 'CANADIAN TRIBUNE' does a little thinking aloud:

"Penicillin was discovered by British Dr. Fleming. He refused to take a patent, and put the now wonder drug at the disposal of humanity. While Dr. Fleming refused to do so, the drug manufacturers of the U. S. took out patents for the making of penicillin. Streptomycin, the new anti-T.B. drug was discovered by Americans, who took out a patent, and hold it as a U.S. monopoly. The people of Britain now have to pay U. S. dollars for streptomycin and penicillin, as do the people of Canada".

New Commentary On Rig Veda

SRI AUROBINDO GUIDES KAPALI SASTRY'S MONUMENTAL WORK

★

By M. P. Pandit

A new commentary on the Rig Veda along the line of Sri Aurobindo's interpretation by Sri T. V. Kapali Sastry of the Ashram is being published. 'Siddhanjana', Mystic Collyrium, as the name of the commentary signifies gives us the vision clear and direct which pierces straight into the heart and real nature of the Rig Veda undeflected by the coverings of dogma and prejudice which have accumulated through the ages and reduced the ancient tradition of the revealed character of the Veda to a mockery. For the word 'Veda' means 'Knowledge' and it was as such that the country's tradition dating back to the Upanishads regarded the Veda. The Vedas were regarded as the supreme fount of Divine Knowledge and were looked up to as the Parent-Arbiter by every characteristic school of thought and philosophy of the land. We have it on record that different and even opposing lines of thought found their haven in the Veda

The ritualist, the truth-seeker, the theologian, the etymologist—all these based themselves on the Veda. And it was a later development, perhaps inescapable in the winding route of human progress, that the pull towards the external and the gross prevailed over the inner and subter, and the tradition of the Veda as the Book for Ritual eclipsed the tradition of the Scripture as a record of spiritual effort.

The famous commentary of Sayana is the commemorating hall-mark of this triumph of the Ritualist over compeers with other ways of approach. His tradition came to stay. The Vedas came to be looked upon as scripture for religious ceremonies. Between these Vedists and the later European scholars who decided—of course, after laborious studies—that the Vedas are the ballads of primitive Nature-worshipping Aryans, the true character of the Vedas was totally lost to sight.

Real Purport

But the voice of this Soul of Indian culture could not be denied. Its promptings have found expression in the various attempts to get at the real purport of these Hymnal texts, attempts which have not been attended with reasonable measure of success because although the Idea which impelled them was the rightly inspired one, yet they lacked the means wherewith to hew their way through the labyrinths that mislead in their profusion.

It was left to Sri Aurobindo to recover the lost Light. Sri Aurobindo's accidental entry into the Vedas, his discovery of spiritual truths therein which explained and corresponded with the path of the Yoga he was already pursuing, his finding of the clues which released the essentially spiritual character of the Vedas and his announcement of the Secret of the Veda, are matters of history. The key had been recovered, the lamp relit.

But it remained to work out the clubs in fuller detail, to apply the key in a systematic manner and justify the interpretation—esoteric interpretation as it is called. A work of this kind was indispensable if this interpretation justifying and re-inforcing the ancient tradition of the Veda as a scripture of Divine Knowledge, was to claim the allegiance of thoughtful minds and it has been a desideratum ever since.

But it remained to work out the clues in fuller detail, to apply the key in a systematic manner and justify the interpretation—esoteric interpretation as it is called. A work of this kind was indispensable if this interpretation, justifying and re-inforcing the ancient tradition of the Veda as a scripture of Divine Knowledge, was to claim the allegiance of thoughtful minds and it has been a desideratum ever since.

And it is with a feeling of deep gratitude that I present, to the scholars of the Veda, 'Siddhanjana' by Sri T. V. Kapali Sastry, a detailed commentary in Sanskrit on the Rig Veda on principles enunciated by Sri Aurobindo, a commentary that resuscitates the spiritual structure of the Veda and seeks to re-establish it in its pristine eminence. We are fortunate that a work of such a capital importance has been undertaken by Sri Sastry who is singularly qualified for the task, merely by virtue of his vast erudition and versatility of mind but much more by reason of his intimacy with facts and truths of the life spiritual to which he has devoted himself with exclusive pre-occupation.

Crowning Achievement

This work is not only the life-time's work of an individual but is a crowning glory of achievement of our national quest for ages. The author has plunged himself into the profundities and depths of a past age and has brought out the result of his labours on this literary and scholarly contribution. It is at once subtle and deep, yet lucid and easily understandable. the previous authorities like Yaska or Sayana, the present work takes us to an age that is prehistoric and concretise in our personal experience the truth of a rich spiritual living retrieved from the trammels of Time. Decidedly the author's approach has not been a mere scholastic labour.

It has been possible for him to proceed in this undertaking by the purity of his dedicated life under the inspiration of the august and illustrious personality of Sri Aurobindo, the greatest scholar-mystic of the age, whom he has followed in his approach to the Vedic study. It is this inspiration that has given the author a fillip to give expression to the psychological and spiritual experience of the seers of the Vedic Age and represent in a language understandable even to the un-initiate the mysteries of the remote past.

Words in his handling shed light on and reveal the harmony in the hymns. And this is not to be found in the past interpretations. It answers to the demands of spiritual knowlegde as well as of the intellectual. With this new light now made available, the Vedic scholar can easily resolve the seeming contradictions and impossible imageries in the utterances of the Vedic seers.

The entire work is expected to cover about six volumes. The first volume now under print completes the first Ashtaka. It contains an elaborate Introduction in which is presented the thesis of the esoteric interpretation followed by the text and the Commentary. The Riks and the Padapatha are printed in bold types with accents, 'svara,' and each Rik is followed by the commentary giving among other things, word-to-word meaning in easy Sanskrit explanations and notes on grammar, thus making the work self-contained.

Only a limited number of copies of the volume have been printed as this undertaking is not of a commercial nature. The first volume is bound in two parts, thick paper, crown quarto size, and is priced at Rs. 35/- (dol. 8 or £3-4-0) per copy. The first part contains the Introduction and commentary with text from the 1st to the 32nd Sukta and the second part from the 33rd to the 121st Sukta. The first part will be despatched immediately on its release from the binders to those who have paid the full amount of Rs. 35. The second which is still in press will be sent later as soon as it is ready. Both the parts will be sent post-free.

BEWARE OF ATOMIC RADIATION

(Left to Right) Miss Pamela Preston, W.V.S., manipulaing the Geiger counter; Miss May Morris of the Red Cross and Mrs. Elien Cutler of the St. John Ambulance putting down the 'danger' guide — during the demonstration of exercises to protect from radiation of atomic explosions.

Aney's Tributes

His Excellency Sri M. S. Aney, Governor of Bihar, writes:

"It really gladdens my heart that the giant race of Pundits who have drunk deep at the fountain-heads of our scriptures is not extinct....

I read the Sanskrit Rig Veda Bhashya Bhumika of Revered Kapali Sastri with great interest. It is a very scholarly thesis and comparable to the well-known introduction of Rig Veda by Sayanacharya for its lucidity, cogency and originality. The argument that Vedic words have a double meaning, the ritualistic and the mystic, has been substantiated with a vigour and brilliance that is simply admirable. Enough quotations have been cited from Rig Veda as well as other Vedic text-books, Smriti and even Puranas to support the proposition that Vedic words are symbolic and have a deep spiritual significance. The argument is, on the whole, convincing, though one may find some difficulty now and then in accepting the precise meaning assigned to a particular word.

This introduction clearly states the principles which underlie the mystic interpretation of Vedic Mantras by Sri Aurobindo. The interpretation will throw a new light on the Mantras and the Vedic dieties invoked therein. Sacarifice itself assumes the significance of a journey or voyage to the haven of spiritual salvation. Upanishads only reveal what has been symbolised by the Mantras of Rig Veda. This interpretation is a big step in the direction of the spiritual evolution of the human race as it gives every man a key to open the treasure of spiritual knowledge locked up in the eternal sacred scriptures of the Vedic Aryans."

On Astrology

★

"JYOTISTAVA-VIVEKA" or Applied Astrology — in Kannada. By Shripad Krishna Kallianpur. Published by Balasahitya Mandal, Mangalore, S. Kanara. Pp. 117 (Crown Octavo). Price Rs. 2/8.

This little brochure gives an intending student of Astrology a brief but clear and succinct idea of the planets, their movements in the heavens and their inter-relation as expounded in the ancient Hindu authority on the subject, namely, Siddhanta,

Mr. Kallianpur has also added chapters on the proper calculations of the time of the rising and setting of the sun, moon and other planets and correct methods of finding out the Ascendant (lagna) and the Bhavas. A reconciliation of Western and Eastern (legendary) theories of the eclipses has also been incorporated.

Intricate technical words in Siddhanta have been explained in the light of modern Western astronomy. The author has also discussed (1) the fact that a careful study of the methods in our Siddhanta works goes to prove the present theory of the solar system and (2) the necessity of using almanacs based on modern calculations, which are correct to observations in preference to the old Siddhanta methods which are not correct at the present day.

The book gives plenty of diagrams and illustrations to facilitate the understanding of the subject. The last three chapters deal with mathematics from the very elementary stage up to the knowledge of the eclipse, sphere, trigonometry, both plane and spherical, which are needed for a proper understanding of the subject-matter of the book, while two charts, one for finding out the timings of the rising sun and setting of planets and another on the equation of time at the end of the book, are a special feature of the book.

The language of the booklet is simple and understandable to any layman who wishes to dive into the secrets of astrology and its inter-related astronomy. Being an effort to acquaint non-English knowing students of Astrology with its essential rudiments in their mother-tongue, the booklet is commendable. The type and get-up of the booklet are good.

The book can be had from the publishers, as at the Dadar Book Depot, Ranade Road, Bombay. 14.

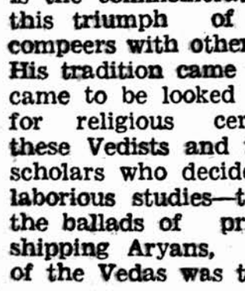
One of the first books ever printed was a Chinese Dictionary. It was produced in the year 997. It gave the meaning of 26,430 different Chinese signs.

★

AIR LINES

The other day I heard of a radio programme that has never received an award of any kind. It's a weather forecast—HAL KANTER.

FORECAST ABOUT 1950



Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra, detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business, promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies.

Pt. DEV DUTT SHASHTRI.
RAJ JYOTISHI,
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

If your Child is Sick or Ailing

Depend on
B. C. P. W.

GRIPE MIXTURE

CURES and PREVENTS

GRIPE, INDIGESTION ACIDITY, DYSENTERY AND TROUBLES INCIDENTAL TO DENTITION.

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA: BOMBAY: KANPUR

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay-2.

HIGH COST OF RAW MATERIALS

Mr. Godrej Urges Reduction Of Duty On Oils

MADRAS, March 4.

PRESIDING over the sixteenth annual conference of the All-India Soap Makers' Association, held at the Queen Mary's hall this evening, Mr. S P. Godrej, maker of the famous soap bearing that name, pointed out that in spite of frequent reminders. the Government had done nothing in the matter of the very high prices of vegetable oils, the most important raw material needed for the soap industry.

Mr. Godrej pointed that manufacturers in Britain pay lesser prices for high grade coconut and palm oils than in India, though this country is the home of vegetable oils. Mr. Godrej urged that the very high duty on coconut and palm oils must be reduced without any more dilatoriness, and that ways should be found for checking speculation in groundnut prices. It is the speculators, Mr. Godrej said, who were making money at the expense of the growers and the manufacturers

Mr. Godrej began his speech with a survey of the crisis that confonted the soap industry which though it had an installed capacity of 3 lakhs of tons was called upon to produce 1 lakh tons. The industry found that the demand which-had been created for soap during war-time was an inflated one. "The cessation of hostilities, followed by the loss of India's own rich markets through partition, inability to get into the export market at the propitious time due to Government's tardiness in granting licences, and the deplorable transport situation then prevailing—all contributed to the steep fall in the demand for soap." This situation, Mr. Godrej said, had led to the accumulation of stocks and the consequent loss to the industry

He emphasised the fact that though the price of raw materials required for the manufacture of soap had gone up by even as much as ten times, the price of soap had only doubled

SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Remarking that the soap industry was built on the principle of self-sufficiency, Mr. Godrej said that it had made a remarkable progress in the last 25 years and it is a story of industrialists and scientists and not of mere financiers. All the soap that is now used in India has been made in the country

Mr. Godrej said soap manufacturers have followed a liberal policy with their labour, and they are among the best paid in the country.

After urging Government to reduce the high duty on coconut oil and palm oil, Mr. Godrej pleaded that self-sufficiency in raw materials should be achieved through greater and greater production of caustic soda in India and of perfumery materials He stressed the importance of neat packaging, and said that either paper capable of taking good printing should be easy to import for the consumers or the indigenoue material must improve in quality almost overnight. Mr. Godrej pointed out that for a commodity like soap which was sold at the same price in all parts of the country, irrespective of the place of manufacture, low transportation costs must be achieved. Railways could easily cooperate by allowing special rates for bulk consignments between important places. Newspapers and printing presses too should realise that with the easing of the situation, they should charge rates in conformity with the changed economic situation, so that an industry which placed great store by publicity methods might benefit, and could advertise on a wider and larger scale.

EXPORT TRADE

Mr. Godrej said that lack of experience prevented Indian manufacturers from exploiting to the full the possibilities of the export trade. In this the British showed the way. Government should realise that prompt attention must be paid to foster and strengthen economic contacts through a study of foreign markets by specially trained persons. Many goods of excellent quality have lost market because there has been no attempt to bring them to the attention of foreign consumers. Indians can learn another lesson from the foreign buyer; there, the indigenous product is not looked down, but preferred to the foreign product for patriotic reasons, while in India, the very fact that a thing is made in India is taken to be in its disfavour.

In conclusion Mr. Godrej remarked "Our industry's aim of reducing cost could only be brought about through maintenance of a certain level of production without which factories would not be able to bear the high overhead charges. We are prepared to take the great risk provided the per capita consumption, which is only one pound compared to the 20 to 25 pounds in the cold, western countries, can be raised with the co-operation of Government or if exports are assured. There should be no laxity in the final laying down of the standards, for which the industry will continue to give full cooperation to the Indian Standard Institute. Moreover there should be unabated research in order to improve the quality and value of Indian soap."

PLEA TO GOVERNMENT

The All-India Soap-Makers' Association in a resolution passed this evening requested the Government of India to "substantially reduce the high import duty on cocoanut oil, palm oil and other vegetable oils", in order to lower the cost of production of soaps.

One of the present "handicaps" in the export of Indian soaps, the resolution said, was the price factor, which had not made it possible for them to meet foreign competition successfully The reason was the higher cost of production due largely to increased cost of raw materials.

The Association also urged the Government of India to make "clear provision" for the export of soaps, while concluding bilateral trade agreement with foreign countries.

By another resolution, the Association requested the Government to take "deterrent measures" against those who infringed genuine trade marks.

STRACHEY'S REPLY TO "EVENING STANDARD"

Had Repudiated Communism As Far Back As 1940

LONDON. March 4 (PTI-Reuter).

BRITISH War Minister, Mr. John Strachey, said tonight that though he had supported the Communist doctrine in the years before the last war he had repudiated Communist policies in 1940.

"Since that time," he said, "I have attacked the Communist Party and its whole political standpoint as occasion offered."

Mr. Strachey was replying to a challenge by Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard to state when he "disavowed his belief in Communism."

Strachey quoted chapter and verse for his repudiations of Communism in the last ten years.

In his statement, Mr. Strachey said: "It has always been public knowledge that I supported the Communist doctrine in the years which preceded the last war. Several widely circulated books written by me set out these views.

REPUDIATION

The Evening Standard of March 3 repeats however the statement that I remain an avowed Communist. This statement is not true. Not only have I never been member of the Communist Party, but it is also public knowledge that I repudiated Communist policies in 1940.

"I did so on the specific issue of the Communists refusal to support the war effort.

My first repudiation of their so-called "revolutionary defeatist" policy in regard to the war was made in a letter to the New Statesman and Nation on April 27, 1940 in which I said that "those controlling the Daily Worker are prepared, for the sake of what they consider to be the interest of the Soviet Union, to give way to Hitler to any extent and that they are utterly irresponsible as to the consequences to the British people of such unlimited giving way.

"I added that so long as that remained the case I could have nothing to do with them.

TRIBUNE ARTICLE

"This breach over the specific issue of the war widened into a general repudiation by me of the Communist standpoint.

"As the latest example I published an article in "Tribune", February 23, 1950, in which I wrote of Russia in the following terms: "This supremely disastrous achievement of holding a totally unsuitable economic and social system in place by sheer force would have been unthinkable if Russia had possessed the safeguard of democracy—in the simplest sense of the existence of responsible and representative government."

"My political views and the change which has taken place in them have, therefore, always been on public record.

"That record proves that the statement that I remain an avowed Communist is false."

NO IMMUNITY FROM ATOMIC ATTACK

Mr. Louis Johnson's View

NEW YORK, March 3. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Louis Johnson, United States Secretary of Defence, said tonight that he could not promise the United States full immunity against an atomic attack

"We must reconcile ourselves to the fact that in case of war, some atomic raids might penetrate our cordon of defence, no matter how strong we make it" he said in a speech to the Overseas Press Club of America

Some enemy pilot with the zeal and fanaticism of a Japanese suicide pilot "might get through our net on a one-way suicide mission and the United States might get hurt. "No amount of money appropriated for national defence can prevent this possibility". Mr Johnson declared.

Asia was now confronted by two formidable dynamic movements, he said—the "old Russian imperialistic design under a new red cloak" and the awakening of millions of people who were determined to govern themselves.

Mr. Johnson said that the United States was trying to maintain a quarantine of Soviet Communism in the Far East wherever it was thought possible that this course of action had a reasonable chance of success.

INDO-PACIFIC RELATIONS

"We are judiciously applying our resources to help build a healthy, strong community of free Indo-Pacific relations founded in equality and friendship

"We are developing the security and the well-being of Japan, the Ryukyus and the Philippines. Our specific actions will depend upon the time and the circumstances.

"The chief obstacle to our efforts to help is the spread of communism and the spread of communist power in China is an example of the dangers inherent in the situation".

Mr Johnson said that the situation was more encouraging than at any time since "V J Day".

The United States Air Force was at its best state of preparedness since the war and the army and navy "would give a good account of themselves"

"While there is no warrant for complacency, yet it is an occasion for some satisfaction. We have held communism at bay in Western Europe, we have gained partners in Europe to help maintain a free world".

America's condition was sound and getting stronger, he said.

U. S. Coal Miners' Strike May End

WASHINGTON, March 4 (PTI-Reuter): Agreement had been reached on the fundamental principles for a new contract to end the four week American soft soal strike, President Truman's Fact-Finding Board announced last night.

GIVE ATOM DEFENCE TOP PRIORITY

M.G.s Advice To Government

LONDON, March 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The 'Manchester Guardian' today urged the British Government to make Atom Bomb defence a top priority

"The real armaments race today is not between rival atomic stockpiles, but between the fastest bomb carrier and the weapon that will kill it. the newspaper declared.

"A Government spending 800 million pounds sterling a year on national defence has no excuse for pretending that a relatively small area the size of Britain cannot be protected from Hydrogen and other bombs. It can be—if the need is sufficiently urgent and priorities revised"

Plea For Jap Army

NEW YORK, March 3. (PTI-Reuter): General Robert L. Eichelberger said in a speech here that if Japanese security after a peace treaty was not otherwise guaranteed "we must at some time permit the Japanese to organise a defensive army'

General Eichelberger was wartime commander of the American Eighth Army and its head on occupation duty in Japan His speech, released for publication by the Department of Defence, was generally interpreted as the first plea from an authoritative American source for a Japanese army

NO PROVISION FOR HUBLI WORKS

Commerce Chamber's Concern

HUBLI, March 4 (PTI): The Karnataka Chamber of Commerce has expressed surprise that no provision has been made in the Bombay State Budget for the year 1950/51 for the Neersagar Water Works and Hubli Medical College.

The Chamber in a telegram to the Government of Bombay stated that the Public Works Minister during his last visit had seen for himself the difficulties experienced by the people of Hubli and Dharwar for water, and had given an assurance that necessary provision would be made in the budget to complete the scheme.

The Chamber urged the Government to reconsider the matter and make the necessary provision, as large funds had already been spent on the scheme and the work was in progress.

The establishment of the Karnataka University, the telegram said, would be a "farce" without a medical college and the Government should take immediate steps to start one next year.

SCARCITY AREAS IN SAURASHTRA

RAJKOT, March 4, (PTI): The Saurashtra Government have declared four villages in Dasada taluka of Zalawad district as scarcity affected areas.

The villages are Visnagar, Surel, Rozva and Nava.

SIX KILLED WHEN TRAIN DERAILS

Engine And 11 Carriages Lie On Their Sides

"WORST ACCIDENT" ON M. S. M. RAILWAY

Madras Council Chairman Crawls Out Of Debris

MADRAS, March 4 (P.T.I.).

SIX persons were killed and 85 injured when the Madras—Calcutta Mail derailed about 11 o'clock last night near Sulurpet, fifty miles north of Madras.

Reports from Sulurpet said that the engine and eleven carriages of the Calcutta-bound train fell on their side and that one of the carriages was reduced to matchwood.

Mr. Gopala Reddy, Madras Finance Minister, said in the Assembly today that the accident, described by Railway officials as the worst on the M.S.M. Railway, was 'a clear case of sabotage by removal of fish plates".

A Communique issued by the Railway authorities also stated that the accident was suspected to be due to sabotage and that an enquiry had been ordered.

LIST OF DEAD

The following is the official list of persons killed in the Calcutta mail accident last night:—

Dr. (Mrs.) Ratnam Jayanti, woman medical officer of the Madras Corporation, Miss Amstell, Mr. Pasula Somayya, Mr. B. Sanjeeva Rao, Mr. Sarveswara Rao, and Mr. K. Kameswara Rao.

Mr. R. B. Ramakrishna Raju, Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council, who travelled by the train received slight injuries.

THEY ARE SAFE

Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the Congress and two other members of the Madras Assembly, Mr. Pydah Venkataramanayya and Mr. G. Sanyasi Rao, who were in the train, are reported to be safe.

Special trains have been sent to the scene of the accident with food and medical supplies. Arrangements have been made to bring some of the passengers by railcar to Madras, reports said.

The last major accident on the M.S.M. Railway occurred in 1946 when there was a collision between th eCalcutta Mail and the engine of a goods train near Ongole resulting in forty casualties.

TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT

Telephone and telegraph wires running along the Railway track are also reported to nave been cut as a result of the accident.

IN MADRAS HOSPITAL

Of the first batch of ten injured persons of the ill-fated train six were admitted into the Madras General Hospital. Four of them were discharged after being attended to. These persons were brought to Madras by car from the scene of accident this morning.

TRAINS CANCELLED

The Public Relations Officer M.S.M. Railway, announced today that the Calcutta Mail, scheduled to leave Madras at 9-30 tonight and Waltair passenger at 7-30 p.m. have been cancelled.

Duplicate Calcutta Mail and Waltair Passenger will be running from Sulurpet, he said.

RAILWAY COMMUNIQUE

A Communique issued by the M.S.M. Railway states:— "The General Manager of the M.S.M. Railway regrets to report that at about 23-30 hours on the night of March 3. No. 1 Down Madras—Calcutta Mail which left Madras on March 3, met with a serious accident at mile 48, two miles south of Sulurpet station. As a result of this accident the engine and the first four coaches of the mail are damaged and six more have derailed.

"Information at present available indicate that six persons have been killed, six seriously injured and 85 sustained minor injuries.

"A break-down special and medical specials are already at the site of the accident and every possible assistance is being rendered to the injured.

"The local medical assistance from Sulerpetta has also been availed of.

Senior operating engineering and medical officers who left Madras by special train very early this morning are already at the scene of accident.

"An enquiry is being ordered into the cause of the accident. So far, as is known, it is suspected to be due to sabotage by the removal of fish plates.

Sabotage Suspected

The derailment of the Calcutta Mail was "a clear case of sabotage by removal of fish plates", Mr. B. Gopala Reddy, Finance Minister and Leader of the House, stated in the Madras Legislative Assembly today. The Minister said five persons died and 41 were injured as a result of the derailment according to information received so far.

With the permission of the Speaker Mr. B. Gopal Reddy read out a report of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Northern Range) from the scene of the accident

The Minister said that out of 11 carriages the engine and the first bogie capsized. The first bogie turned over completely and smashed. Four other bogies also capsized. All other bogies except the last had gone off the track.

The Minister said that all the injured had been removed to the Sulurpet Hospital and necessary relief arrangements had been taken. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, (Northern Range,) District Collector and Superintendent of Police were camping on the spot and were making investigations.

MAGNITUDE OF DISASTER

Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam and Mr. H. Sitaram Reddi, Ministers of the Madras Government, who visited the scene of railway accident, stated that the magnitude of the disaster was so serious that it was "really providential" that the casualties had not been high.

They said that some of the dead bodies had been taken charge by the relatives. Most of the injured had been brought in ambulances to the Madras General Hospital for treatment.

The clearance of debris was still proceeding and Railway authorities expect to resume normal train service on the line tomorrow night. Passengers going towards Calcutta had been transhipped and a relief train had been arranged for their onward journey.

INTENSIVE PATROLLING

A high-ranking official of the railway told the Press Trust of India tonight that the Railway Administration had made arrangements for "intensive patrol of railway tracks over the entire M. and S. M. Railway." Police pickets have also been posted along the railway tracks in Madras city to guard the lines.

Mr. D. C. Desai, Government Inspector of Railways, arrived here this afternoon from Bangalore and left for Sulurpet accompanied by Mr. P. Subramaniam, Chief Engineer, M. and S. M. Railway. Mr. Desai will hold an on-the-spot enquiry into the disaster on March 6 and 7.

Mr. K. L. Ganguly, Chief Government Inspector of Railways, Simla, saw the injured persons in the General Hospital today and later left for the scene of the accident.

MADRAS GOVERNOR GREATLY SHOCKED

The Maharaja of Bhavanagar, Governor of Madras, in a message to the General Manager of the M S M Railway, says: "I was greatly shocked and distressed to hear the news this morning of the disaster to the Calcutta Mail last night and that casualties so far known are five dead and 41 injured, five of them seriously. I would like to offer my greatest sympathy to all those involved in the accident and I would request you also to convey my heartfelt condolences to the relatives of those killed."

STREWN IN WILD CONFUSION

Smashed up carriages, some upturned others lying on their sides, twisted rail lengths, bedding, suitcases, shoes and other belongings of passengers strewn about in wild confusion—this was the scene presented to a Press Trust of India corespondent, who visited the scene of the accident to the Calcutta Mail near Sulurpet last night.

Derailment, described by Railway officials as one of the worst on MSM Railway in recent years, occurred about 11.30 p.m, between Tada and Sulurpet, 50 miles from here.

So far six dead, including two women have been extricated from the debris. Eighty-five others were injured, ten seriously.

PLIGHT OF ENGINE

The engine, one of the recently imported Canadian models, lay on its side about 600 feet from the embankment.

Five of the deaths occurred when the upper class compartment next to the engine was smashed to smithreens. Four other coaches, including the one for long distance passengers, lay capsized near the embankment. Two of them had telescoped. The mail van and four other coaches were derailed, leaving only the last carriage intact and on the rails.

Fishplates, rails, sleepers and telegraph wires were lying in a jumbled mass.

The District Medical Officer, Bezwada, who was a passenger in the train, rendered such medical aid as was available at the spot. A batch of fourteen Indian Naval men belonging to INS Circars proceeding to Vizagapatam by the same train voluntarily joined in the rescue work.

COLLECTOR ON SCENE

The Collector of Nellore along with other district officials reached the scene of accident with doctors and nurses. Pencillin injections were administered on the spot to the injured.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways, Mr. Rajaratnam, camping at Tada, was the first officer to reach the scene and organize relief and other arrangements. Other police officials from Madras with necessary police force later arrived on the spot.

Women and children and later other passengers were taken by special trains to Sulurpet where food was provided and later sent to their destinations.

Chief Guard Mullins of the ill-fated Calcutta Mail said that he was at work writing when he was "knocked down by a violent jerk and somersaulted inside his van. He sustained slight injuries to his hand and leg. He said that before the accident the train was going about 50 miles an hour though the permitted speed was 55 miles per hour. Driver Rodrigues said he and both firemen managed to keep their hold, although they received minor injuries.

CONGRESS SECRETARY DOES RESCUE WORK

Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the Congress, who was a passenger in the train, told P.T.I. : "I felt a sudden jerk as I was sitting in one of the rear coaches of the Mail and immediately suspected that something had gone wrong. By this time the train had come to a halt and I jumped out to find men and women screaming in the confusion. With other Congressmen who had been my co-travellers, I immediately set about rescuing persons from the debris and capsized vehicles"

He said he requisitioned a passing lorry to carry the injured to the Sulurpet hospital and thus arranged to give medical aid to forty persons.

"I am very glad that all Congressmen in the train — twenty of them — and doctors, nurses and other voluntary workers from among passengers and the neighbourhood worked ceaselessly rescuing people from debris and rendering first-aid", he said.

"In my opinion it is a case of real sabotage", Mr. Kala Venkata Rao said.

RAJU CRAWLED OUT

Mr. R. B. Ramakrishna Raju, Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council, who escaped with minor injuries said: "I was about to doze when the crash came. I was travelling in the upper class compartment next to the engine. It became a wreck and was reduced to splinters. The crash came very suddenly and I did not realize what had happened until I found myself amidst the wreckage of my carriage. I crawled out and looking around found a lady passenger of my compartment dead".

After receiving first aid he returned to Madras by car. Mr. J. Holmes, District Superintendent of Police, Railways, who was one of the upper class passengers in the second bogie next to the engine, had a narrow escape, sustaining a gaping injury on the forehead. He left the spot after leaving instructions to his subordinates regarding relief arrangements. "I am lucky I escaped death," he said.

Mr. M. L. Bhojaraju, an 80-year-old passenger, said he was lucky to escape with only a shaking up. "The shock was so terrible that I forgot myself," he added. "I was in the bath room when suddenly I found myself turning round in the limited space. I tried to escape by the window but could not do so and shouted for help."

PRESIDENT DISTRESSED

NEW DELHI, March 4 (P.T.I.): The following telegrams have been sent to the General Manager, M.S.M. Railway, in connection with the accident to 1 Down Madras—Calcutta Mail near Sulurpet on the night between March 3 and 4, 1950.

1. From the President of India:—

"Deeply distressed at the news of the accident to No. 1 Down Madras—Calcutta Mail near Sulurpet on the night between March 3 and 4, 1950, and desires that his most sincere sympathy be conveyed to the sufferers and the families of the dead".

2. From the Hon'ble Shri N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Minister of Transport and Railways:

"Deeply shocked to receive news of accident to No. 1 Down Madras—Calcutta Mail near Sulurpet on the night between March 3 and 4, 1950. I am sure you are doing all that is possible to relieve the sufferings of the injured. Please convey my sincere sympathy to them and to the relatives of the killed".

2. From the Hon'ble Shri K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways:—

"Please convey my sympathy to the relatives of the killed and to the injured in the accident to No. 1 Down Madras—Calcutta Mail near Sulurpet on the night between March 3 and 4, 1950".

BENDRE'S ONE-MAN SHOW

Panorama Of Colour And Versatility

In his one-man show, Mr. N. S. Bendre has presented a creditable account of sustained and steady progress. At a glance, one gets a refreshing impression that achievements, in his case, have not led to stagnation of the creative urge, but on the contrary they have continued to stimulate it.

Mr. Bendre ranks among the eminent artists of India. He is broad and consistent in outlook and his work always appears to be of a distinctive quality. He is a versatile and capable artist. The present exhibition shows that he handles painting, etching and wood-cut with equal ease and alacrity. It further emphasises the fact that the work of the artist should be progressive and not merely productive.

Accuracy of drawing, variety of colour-combinations and accent on directness and forcefulness of expression are the leading notes of Mr. Bendre's art. Besides everything, he as an Indian artist has consistently retained the spirit of the Indian art-tradition.

One likes to see the skilful handling of colours in paintings such as Peacocks" (20) "Houses" (7),, "A House" (26) and "Entance' (19). Paintings like "Kathiawar Couple" (11), 'Seven Women" (14) "Milk-Maids" (21) and "Rustic Woman" (80) make a pleasing portrayal of a few aspects of rural life. Among them "Plantain Bazzar" (25) which is a compact but well planned composition "Two Women" (34), a colour wood-cut, 'Lotus Flowers" (3) and "Goa Girl" (4) do not fail to catch the observer's eye.

D. G. V.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Falgun Vad 1 2006.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 15 1369.
Parsi: Meher ♦ 1319.
Sunrise 6-56 A.M., Sunset 6-45 P.M.
Hightide 00-30, 12-42 Lowtide 06-40, 18-42.

Today's Engagements

Y.M.C.A.: Programme 'The Music of France', at the Y.M.C.A. premises, Wodehouse Rd., Fort, 11-30 a.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Lecture on 'Shri Bhagavatam', Sri Gaudiya Math Gowalia Tank Rd., 5-30 p.m.

K.E.M. HOSPITAL: Variety entertainment in aid of poor patients fund, Bharatiya Vidhya Bhuvan, Chowpatty 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on 'Psychology of dreams', Jehangir Wadia ldg., Opp. Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

HINDI SHIKSHAK VIDYALAYA: Classes for the Hindi Shikshak Sanad Exam. (Hindustani Shikshak Vidyalaya) of the Government of Bombay, will be started from 16th inst. by the Rashtrabhasha Samiti of the B.P.C.C. Those who wish to join, should enrole their names before 11-3-50, at C. R. Samiti, Congress House.

PUBLIC MEETING

Today (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at Nappoo Gardens, Matunga in support of the strike of the petroleum workers, and to protest against the Public Security Measures Act.

INRWF Meeting

JULLUNDUR, March 4 (PTI): A meeting of the Working Committee the Indian National Railway Workers Federation will be held at Delhi on March 5 and 6 to formulate an agenda for a meeting with the Railway Board and consider the grievances of the Railways, it was learnt here today.

Artists' Guild Exhibition

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Cag (Commercial Artists' Guild) Exhibition opens on the evening of 20th March 1950 at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay and will remain open upto 26th March 1950 daily from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. says Mr. Ratan Batra the Hony. Secretary of the Guild.

It has been decided to print a booklet of 80 pages in single colour in size 11"x8-1/2" with illustrations of the prize winning and other selected entries. During the exhibition a Conference will be held to examine and discuss the proposed plans of activities of the Guild.

The activities of the various guild centres consist of conducting arts library, exhibitions, local annual and occasional on individual subjects, lectures, demonstrations and classes, social contact among artists, welfare of artists, education and help for obtaining materials and literature, standardisation of business practices and professional ethics, information and public relations.

The Central body besides extending help in the above mentioned activities organises All-India Exhibitions, Travelling Exhibitions, Publication, —obtain Art Materials and Literature for artists, and work for collecting and making available to members of all centres of the Guild information and developments on all aspects of Commercial Art and Graphic Arts from all over the world.

At present there are five centres of the Guild at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Gwalior.

Jordan-Israel Pact

DAMASCUS, March 4, (PTI-Reuter): Usually reliable sources here said they had received information from Amman that the Arab kingdom of Jordan and Israel had signed a five-year agreement covering property, trade and other matters.

The agreement provides that Arab properties in Israel are to be returned to their owners.

THUNDERSHOWERS IN U. P.

All-India Weather

POONA, March 4, (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:—

Thundershowers have occurred locally in East Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh and at a few stations in Kumaon Hills, in West Uttar Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh.

Night temperatures were 5 degree to ten degree F above normal over the region from Uttar Pradesh to North Hyderabad.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Local thundershowers may occur in West Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, the northern divisions of Madhya Bharat and in East Uttar Pradesh. Scattered thundershowers are also likely in Bihar, the extreme South Deccan (Desh) in Travancore-Cochin and in the adjoining districts of Tamil Nad.

Night temperatures will fall slightly in Rajasthan and the Punjab.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches from 1st December 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. (I S T), on 4th March, 1950:—

Ahmedabad294 64 0 minus 0.1, Bangalore 85 65 0 0.2 minus 0.8, Bhavnagar 85 OU TI P P minus 0.3, Bhavnagar 85 65 0 0 minus 0.2, Bhopal 89 67 0.2— 1.2 plus 0.6, Bhuj 90 59 0 0 minus 0.3, BOMBAY 85 67 0 0 minus 0.3, Kanpur 85 64 T 0.6 minus 0.9, Cherapunji 69 55 0 3.8 plus 0.1, Darjeeling 55 44 0 1.6 minus 0.5, Gwalior OP 62 0.1 0.1 —, Hanamkonda 94 66 0 0.3 minus 0.9, Hyderabad 91 60 0 1.6 plus 0.5, Indore 92 60 0 0 minus 0.7, Jaipur 90 67 0 0 minus 1.1, Jamshedpur 93 63 0 0.5 —, Jabbulpure 89 69 0 2.3 minus 0.8, Kodaikanal 57 45 0.2 3.9 minus 6.1, Kolhapur 94 63 0 0 —, Kurnool 95 62 0 0.1 minus 0.5, Mahabalashwar 85, 64 0 0 minus 0.5, Mangalore 91 70 0 0 minus 0.8, Mussoorie 62 44 0.1 5.8 minus 2.3, Mysore 88 69 0 0.8 0, Ootacamund 68 48 01.4 minus 2.2, Pachmarhi 81 62 0 1.7 minus 0.1, Patiala 85 55 0 3.3 —, Poona 97 62 0 0 minus 0.3, Rajkot 92 58 0 0 minus 0.2, Shillong 69 47 0 2.0 plus 0.1, Sholapur 96 68 0 0.1 minus 0.6, Simla 58 41 T 7.4 plus 0.2, Surat 95 65 0 0 minus 0.3.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, March 5

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

English—8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6, 9; Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. 6-10 9-15; Kannada 7-45 a.m. 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m. 2 p.m. 7-15 p.m.; Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 p.m.

BBOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee, 7-40 Today's Programme, 7-45 G. Parmar, G. Bhajan, 8-15 R. A. Khan, kh. vid., 11-0 Film Songs, 11-45 T. Sharma, Songs, 12-15 p.m. K. Kumar, H. Roopak "Jwar Bhata", 12-50 J. T. Jani, G. Geet, 1-10 K. Husain, Sarangi, 1-40 Listeners' Requests, 5-0 K. Husain, Sarangi, 6-10 J. T. Jani, G. Bhajan, 6-20 T. Sharma, Puriadhanashree, 7-0 Clarionet, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 G. Parmar, G. Bhajan, 7-30 N. V. Sharaf, Violin, 7-45 For Industrial Workers. 8-30 Discourse on Geeta, 8-45 R. A. Khan, Vocal, 9-15 G. Parmar, G. Bhajan, 9-30 Radio Trailer, 9-45 Radio Orch., 10-0 Sunday Special.

VARIATION—8-0 a.m. K. Husain, Sarangi, 8-45 P. D. Khadilkar and Party, Songs, 1-0 p.m. A. D. Vartak, Pad. 1-30 R. M. Kulkarni, K. Songs, 1-50 B. D. Wadikar, Sur Malhar, 5-30 For Children, 6-0 A. D. Vartak, Patdeep, 6-20 For Rural Listeners, 7-30 M. Talk on Mandals, 8-15 R. M. Kulkarni, 9-0 A. D. Vartak, Pad. 10-0 B. D. Wadikar, K. Songs, 10-20 R. A. Khan, Vocal.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. N. Kikani, Sitar, 7-45 and 8-15 As in Ahmedabad, 9-0 For Children, 5-30 p.m. As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 N. Kikani, Sitar, 6-20 As in Ahmedabad, 6-30 For Rural Listeners, 7-0 As in Ahbedabad, 7-30. N. Kikani, Sitar, 7-45 R. Mudtiwala, Geets, 8-0 Geet Gunjan, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 D. Upadhyay, Savani-Kalyan, 9-30 D. Upadhyay, Bhajan.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda, 7-45 M. Raval, Bhajans, 8-15 Music Prog., 9-0 For Children, 5-30 p.m. V. D. Tendulkar, kh. Multani, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-20 M. Raval, Pads, 6-30 Folk Songs, 6-45 V. D. Tendulkar, Raag Bheem, 7-0 Musical Quizz, 7-15 M. D. Bhatt, Poetry Reading. 7-35 For Industrial Workers, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 and 9-30 As in Baroda.

HOLI FESTIVAL IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WELL-DRESSED CITIZENS OF BOMBAY NARROWLY ESCAPEAD THEIR CLEAN CLOTHES BEING SQUIRTED WITH ALL THE GAUDY COLOURS OF THE RAINBOW FROM THE HOLI REVELLERS WHO WERE LYING IN AMBUSH IN ALL THE THOROUGHFARES AND GULLIES WITH COLOUR-FILLED PISTONS AND SYPHONS, TO MESS UP THE APPAREL OF THE UNWARY.

Holi heralds the advent of the Spring, when Nature bursts into gay colours, and the birds whose songs were hushed during winter, fill the air with melody.

The squirting of colour is symbolic of Nature's burst into beauty.

The bonfires which characterise the Holi festival, have also a mythological background. The story is that Kama, the God of Love, went as Indra's emissary, in order to rouse Shiva, who was lost in a spiritual trance, to come to his help. Shiva, incensed at being disturbed, opened his third eye and a devastating flame shot out and consumed to ashes the poor God of Love.

Rati, the widowed consort of the dead godling, pleaded before Shiva, who said, that even he could not restore to light what he had destroyed. But as a consolation to the weeping woman, he added that this day Kama would be spiritually though not physically, be present everywhere and would fill the world with gladness.

Hence, all over India, Holi is dedicated to the God of Love. It is observed as a national festival, in which people sink their differences and renew old ties.

Old quarrels are forgotten and goodwill is abroad.

Today being a bank holiday all the banks, government offices and private firms were closed.

Some Injured In Holi Clash

GWALIOR, March 4 (P.T.I.): Holi celebration in Gwalior today was marred by a minor fracas in which five persons were injured.

It is stated that a party celebrating Holi threw coloured water on some persons who objected to it resulting in a clash.

The police, who made some arrests, have brought the situation to "normal".

The district magistrate has issued an order banning processions, meetings and assembly of more than seven persons.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN TO BURMA

Half Million Sterling

CANBERRA, March 4, (PTI-Reuter): Australia is to make a half a million sterling loan to Burma, External Affairs Minister Mr. Percy C Spender, announced today.

He said the British Commonwealth Governments had for some time been considering the question of a loan to Burma to help her overcome financial difficulties and to enable her to maintain the level of rice exports to neighbouring countries.

Mr. Spender said it was the Australian Government's earnest desire to do everything it could to restore and maintain political and economic stability throughout Asia.

The Commonwealth loan to Burma, which was agreed in principle at the recent Commonwealth Ministers' Conference in Colombo, was thought likely to amount to about six million sterling of which Britain would contribute about half.

All the contributions, except Britain's will come from the Dominions' blocked Sterling Balances.

Pakistan announced last month that she would make Burma a loan of half million sterling.

U. N. E. S. C. O. SCHOLARSHIPS

NEW DELHI, March 4: As already announced the United Nations Educational and Cultural Organisation has offered two Fellowships in the fields of librarianship and scientific literature: classification respectively, which will enable two scholars from India to undertake study and travel abroad for a maximum period of six months.

Since the previous Press Note on the subject was issued, it has been decided to extend the last date for the receipt of applications for the above mentioned fellowships up to March 31 1950.

The Government of India has also decided to meet the cost of travel of the selected scholars from India to the country of study. UNESCO will provide for the payment of one way travel from the country of study to India.

HELP GROW MORE VEGETABLES

Minister's Call To Bombaymen

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An appeal to the people to grow vegetables in their gardens and also otherwise help the national efforts to make the country self-sufficient in eatables was made by Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, Governmeit of Bombay, today, while declaring open the Vegetable, Fruit and Flower Show, organized by the Bombay Agri-Horticultural Society at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.

Mr. Desai asked the people to develop interest in gardens and love for flowers for which, he said, the country afforded a very pleasant opportunity.

The Minister disclosed that he himself was growing vegetables in his garden, and to a large extent he was able to meet his own vegetable requirements.

Referring to Bombay's food problem, Mr. Desai expressed the hope that the Government of India would reconsider Bombay's demand for more food allocations and come to their rescue in time. He stated that the present supplies of foodgrains with Bombay would last upto the end of August only.

Mr. Desai said that the Government of India had cut down the food quota of the Bombay Government to a considerable extent and if no additional help of foodgrains came from the Centre, it would be a problem for the State Government to feed its people.

Mr. Desai, appealed to the people of Bombay to lend a helping hand to Government in its 'Grow More Food' Campaign and thus make Bombay self-sufficient in food. "The problem of self-sufficiency in food can only be solved, if every citizen of this country plays his part by actually doing something," he added.

BUILDING CONTROL RELAXED

Plans Need Not Be Submitted

BOMBAY, Saturday, (PTI): The Government of Bombay has decided to relax Bombay Building Control Act to allow construction of residential buildings without submitting plans to the Controller of Building Construction, it was learnt here today.

Restrictions will, however, continue on the construction of cinemas and theatres, and on factories with a view not to overcrowd existing industrial areas.

Government are also understood to have decided to abolish the office of the Controller of Building Construction. Powers will be vested with district magistrates in respect of districts.

KARACHI PANJRAPOLE TAKEN OVER

Allotted As Evacuee Property

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, March 4: Karachi Panjrapole, the oldest public institution in Karachi and owning properties worth about Rs. 25 lakhs has been declared as evacuee property and allotted to a Muslim from U. P.

The Panjrapole was a registered Association and owned its main properties in the heart of the city on the main Bunder Road. It was conducting a most up-to-date Dairy also supplying Milk and Butter to the citizens. Besides the landed properties in the city, the Panjrapole Association owned vast lands on the outskirts of the city also as pasture lands for its thousands of animals, mostly cows.

All efforts made by Seth Jethanand Hiranand, President of the Panjrapole, who is still here looking after the properties, to save them from the clutches of the Evacuee Property Ordinance on the ground that these were public trust properties, were in vain.

The question of Swaminayan Mandir and Wada Akhada Trust properties, each worth nearly half a crore of rupees, is still pending with the Custodian and it is quite likely that these properties too will soon be declared as evacuee properties. Except few houses in the Swaminarayan Mandir itself, all other buildings owned by both these Trusts are already occupied by Muslims for residential or business purposes.

Bombay Hockey Side For Provincial Selected

SIXTEEN PLAYERS TO MAKE TRIP TO BHOPAL

(By Our Hockey Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Selection Committee of the B.P.H.A. have announced the Bombay team that will make the trip to Bhopal for the Inter Provincial.

The following players will make the trip: – Leo Pinto (Tatas), Sacru Menezes (Lusis), Goalkeepers; Owen Ferriera (Xaviers), R. S. Gentle (Tatas), Walter D'Souza (Lusis) Backs; Rozario Fernandes (Port Trust), Amir Kumar (Lusis), Perumal (Tatas), Maxie Vaz (Lusis) Half backs; C. Gomes (Dockyard), Reggie Dordigues (Lusis), Ivor Abraham (Dockyard) Frank Correa (Times) Francis Coutinho (Tatas), Lawrie Fernandes (Tatas), Joe D'Mello (Tatas).

The team leaves for Bhopal on Friday March 17 with Walter D'Souza as Captain Leo Pinto as vice captain.

Leslie Woodcock, I am given to understand will not make the trip as he is unable to secure the necessary leave.

This information would be incomplete if we allowed it to pass without comment. Mention must be made that in our issue of the Chronicle of February 24 we mentioned the names of Frank Correa and Joe D'Mello and these players were not originally called for selection, but only after much criticism in the press that they were invited.

Of course, the name of Lewis Vaz will be missed especially as he gave a good display this evening in the exhibition scoring his sides first goal. This team after giving a rather disappointing display this evening will probably be one of the weakest sides Bombay will be sending to represent in the Nationals and I doubt very much whether they will go far in the tournament.

INTER-PROVINCIAL HOCKEY TOURNEY

Draws For Men's And Women's Section

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament which is this year being held at Bhopal has attracted 18 teams in the Men's section and 6 teams in the Women's tournament. The Women's tournament will be held before the Mens and commences on March 10, while the Mens commences on March 16.

Arrangements for visiting teams at Bhopal are now complete and tents have been put up on the Polo Grounds close by to the Hockey ground for the accommodation of the both the Men's and Women's teams. which will be separate.

Bombay, Bengal, The Punjab and Delhi have earned Byes into the third round, while Madras and Hyderabad are bye into the second round in the Men's section.

In the Women's section, Bengal and Bombay both in opposite halves have drawn byes into the second round which is in itself the quarter-final round.

Bhopal's organisers and particularly former Olympic player Shakoor has spared no pains to make this Inter-Provincial a success.

The following are the draws:—

MEN'S TOURNAMENT

TOP HALF: (first-quarter): Bombay (Bye into 3rd round); Mysore vs Madhya Pradesh; Faridkot vs Rampur.

Second-quarter: Bhopal vs Rajputana; Hyderabad (Bye 2nd round); BENGAL (Bye into 3rd round)

BOTTOM HALF: (third-quarter): Delhi (Bye into 3rd round); Maharashtra vs Patiala; Railways vs Gwalior.

FOURTH QUARTER: Orissa vs U. P.; Madras (Bye into 2nd round): Punjab (Bye into 3rd round).

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT

TOP HALF: Bengal (Bye into 2nd round): Hyderabad vs Madras.

BOTTOM HALF: Madhya Pradesh vs Delhi; Bombay (Bye into 2nd round).

BOMBAY WOMEN'S HOCKEY TEAM

Sixteen Players Selected

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sixteen women hockey players have been selected to represent Bombay in the National Championships which are being held at Bhopal.

The team leaves Bombay on Thursday, the 9th March under the managership of Mr. John Nunes.

The following are the selected players:—

Miss D. Johnson, Miss E. Edwards, Miss J. Thornder, Miss M. Chisholm, Miss J. Arklie, Miss P. Badal (all from Bombay City), Miss M. Verdes, Miss P. Thomas, Miss P. Brown, Miss R. Hajioff, Mrs. T. Hickson, Miss Yvonne Carvalho, Miss Ray Salway (all from Bombay Greys), Miss Esmie D'Souza, Miss Pamela D'Souza and Miss Mary D'Souza (all from Lusitanians).

The match will be continued tomorrow at 11-30 a.m.

EXHIBITION HOCKEY

Possibles Beat Probables In Poor Display

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Selection Committee of the B.P.H.A. held an exhibition match this evening to select the Bombay team for the Inter Provincial Hockey Tournament at Bhopal. The Possibles beat the Probables by the odd goal in five. All the goals were scored as a result of penalty corners. A disappointing display of hockey sums up the entire hours play.

For the selection of the Bombay side mention must be made of to-days grand displays by Frank Correa, Owen Ferriera, Frandis Countinho, Gentle, Walter, Perumal, Loius Vaz, and Reggie Rodrigues. But rather disappointing was the display given by S. Menezes in the Probables goal.

Midway through the first period Louis Vaz opened the Probables scoring with a rasping drive from a penalty corner. Three minutes later Possibles scored the equalizer also of a long corner when Caesar Gomes standing close in accepted a goalmouth pass from Amir Kumar and banged it in first time.

However, it did not take long for the Probables to forge ahead and two minutes before half time Frank Correia rushed into goalmouth to convert a short corner shot from Francis Coutinho.

Possibles gained the second equalizer seven minutes after resumption when Ivor Abraham sent in a dazzling shot that gave Menezes no chance whatever. The Possibles, however, scored their third goal and went ahead when Saesar Gomes deflicted a penalty corner shot into goal.

The teams:—

POSSIBLES:— Leo Pinto; R. S. Gentle, W. D'Souza; Perumal, Amir Kumar, Maxie Vaz; C. Gomes, J. D'Mello, Ivor Abraham, Reggie Rodrigues, Lawrie Fernandes.

PROBABLES:— S. Menezes; Owen Ferreira, Diogo Fernandes; H. D'Souba, G. Pereira, R. Fernandes; L. Vaz. L. D'Costa, F. Correa, A. Braganza, F. Coutinho.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage:

4-30 p.m. 'Times' vs St. Xavier's.

5-30 p.m. Maharashtra vs Dockyard (Invitation Hockey).

BOMBAY CITY 'A' ANNEX KILLEDAR CUP

Rival Defences Shine In Keen Encounter

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay City "A" won the Killedar Cup for Women for the second year in succession by defeating their persistent old rivals Bombay Grey's "A" in the final this evening at the Cooperage by a solitary goal.

Mrs. Nagarwalla, wife of Bombay's Deputy Commissioner of Police presided and distributed the prizes.

Bombay City have to thank their forwards Phyllis Badal, Myra Elliott, Joan Arkhe, Edna Bryant, and Margaret Chisholm for forcefully attacking time and again. They possessed more thrust and with Phyllis Badal seasoned as an opportunist they were assured of victory.

The City backs had much of the game and Eve Edwards stood like a wall between the twenty-five yard line and goal giving nothing away. June Thoruber at left half caught the eye of everyone for her clever stickwork and timely interceptions. She also saved the match by stopping a certain goal when even the goalie was out of position.

Bomoay Grey's were rather unlucky. The umpire Mr. D'Mello I should say cost them the match which was pretty even. Yvonne Carvalho, the left inner wended her way into goal beautifully after beating the entire defence and as she was about to score and scored she did, but umpire disallowed the goal hauling up one of the City players for an infringement instead of applying the advantage rule.

The performance of Pansy Thomas as Grey's right back was sterling and it will seldom be equalled by any player in India to-day. The Grey's attack needed some power behind their sticks otherwise they combined well. Pat Hickson put in a good performance on the right wing and even missed a goal, but she would have been more effective if June Thoruber the City left half was not in such grand form.

The first half was blank. City forced about five penalty corners, which though dangerous were saved. Grey's missed one chance when Pat Hickson shot across goal but the ball just missed the post and went out of play.

The second half was lovelier and in the early stages of this period Phyllis Badal attempted a close in shot which Pat Brown, the Grey's right-back deflected into goal to give the City the all important Cup winning goal.

Grey's did not give up easily and soon Ruby McCarthy their right inner made a solo move beat the goalkeeper and then Ray Salway shot, but the ball was saved on the line by June Thoruber. In the meantime the umpire blew up for offside. What actually was a goal was disallowed by Umpire D'Mello when Yvonne Carvalho scored and the umpire hauled up the City defence for fouling. The advantage rule failed to come into existence.

The teams:—

BOMBAY CITY "A":— Eileen Bamber; Freda Freeman, Eve Edwards; Jean Robb, Louise Lynn, June Thoruber; Myra Elliott, Margaret Chisholm, Phyllis Badal, Joan Arkhie, Edna Beyant.

BOMBAY GREY'S "A":— Maggie Verdes; Pansy Thomas, Lorna Read; Pat Brown, Rebecca Hajioff, Dorothy Adams; Pat Hickson, Ruby McCarthy, Mari Misquitta, Vvonne Carvalho, Ray Salway.

DAMANIA'S ALL ROUND PERFORMANCE

United Parsee Association Cricket Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Annual Cricket Tournament organised by United Parsee Association commenced today and three matches were decided.

Fort Free Lancers Cricket Club first skittled over their rivals Marzban Colony Cricket Club for only 97 runs. For this cheap dismissal D. Damania and P Madon—the Fort Free Lancers bowlers were responsible and captured 3 wickets for 6 runs and 5 wickets for 23 runs respectively.

In replying to their opponents total of 97 runs, Fort Free Lancers C. C. scored 198 runs for nine wickets. D. S. Damania not-out 63, S. B. Aga not-out 30 and J. A. Adulbehram 43 were responsible for their side's total; and thus carried their side to victory.

Fort Free Lancers Cricket Club beat Marzban Colony Cricket Club by 1 wicket and 101 runs.

Marzban Colony C. C.: 97 for 10 wkts. (M. Rajkotwala 31, P. Hotelwala 18, D. S. Damania 3 for 6 runs, P. Madon 5 for 23). Fort Free Lancers C. C.: 198 for 9 wkts. (D. S. Damania not-out 64, J. A. Adulbehram 43, S. B. Aga not-out 30, M. Rajkotwala 5 for 64. H. Hotelwala 2 for 44).

Mahim Parsee Association Cricket Club playing against Navroj Baug Sports Club at Cross Maidan put up a score of 153 runs for all out and then skittled out their opponent for 134 runs and thus they registered a very narrow victory of 19 runs over their rivals.

Mahim Parsee Association C.C.: 153 for 10 wkts. (N. Thanawala 58, K. Mowdawala 39, N. Kanga 28, N. Mistry 6 for 38, R. Bhesadia 3 for 36). Navroj Baug S.C.: 134 for all out. (B. Master 29, N. Mistry 27, G. Vania 3 for 9 runs).

Tardeo XI playing their match against Dadar Parsee Colony Sports Club at Azad Maidan first skittled out their opponents for a paltry 99 runs; and for this they should thank their bowlers and particularly H. Dadachanji and D Bhada who captured 4 and 3 wickets for 27 and 21 runs respectively. After dismissing their rival for such a small total they went in to bat and scored the required runs for the loss of their four batsmen. E. J. Billimoria who scored very good 57 runs, was responsible for his side's win.

Tardeo XI beat Dadar Parsee Colony Sports Club by 6 wickets and 8 runs at Azad Maidan.

Dadar Parsee Colony S. C.: 99 for 10 wkts. (M. Engineer 39, N. Madon 26, H. Dadachanji 4 for 27, D. Bhada 3 for 21). Tardeo XI: 107 for 4 wkts. (E. J. Billimoria 57, N. Patel retired 21, G. Kermani 2 for 4 runs).

WONG PENG SOON WINS SINGLES TITLE

Malayan Acclaimed As Unofficial World No. 1

LONDON, March 4. (PTI-Reuter).

The Malayan champion Wong Peng Soon, of Singapore beat Paul Holm, leading Danish contender in men's singles finals in All-England Badminton Championships emblematoc of the world title—in two straight sets, scores being 15-7, 15-10.

It took Mrs. Tonny Ahti, the Danish champion only 12 minutes to defeat her compatriot, Miss Aase Jacobsen, the holder of the title by 11-4, 11-6 in the womens singles final.

As was expected, Wong Peng Soon, the 31-year-old Malayan champion, left few doubts that he is the unofficial world number one badminton player; when he won the men's singles title, beating Paul Holm of Denmark, by 15-7, 15-10, in the final which lasted thirty minutes.

The holders, Mrs. H. S. Uberand and Miss Q. M. Allen, of Britain, lost their women's doubles title when they were beaten in the final by the Danish pair, Mrs. T. Ahm and Miss K. Thorndhl by 16-17, 15-5, 15-8.

Denmark won another title when J. Skaarup and P. Dablsteen beat their compatriots P. Holm and B. Frederiksen by 9-15, 15-2, 15-12 in the mens doubles final.

BOMBAY RACES

Balam Sets Record Timing In Idar Gold Cup

PUNTERS FARE DISASTROUSLY

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE best horse in training in India, Balam, 10 to 1 on rage, was never out of a common canter through the distance round the course when winning the Idar Gold Cup today at Mahaluxmi.

Going to the front within the first fifty yards, he did never give anxious moments to the big armies behind him and he would have recorded a longer verdict than the half length had Kheem Singh not put him in gear over the last quarter furlong. Balam lowered the previous record timing set by his stable companion, Chakori and also achieved his sixth unbeaten victory during this season which is also a proud turf record.

Besides Balam, winner picking was a problem for punters and this gave another good harvest to the Bookmakers.

Objections marred the proceedings twice today. Both were overruled but I wonder why the Stewards were in such a lengthy session when ruling out the second objection in the last event of the day.

Khade scored a lucrative treble through the medium of Samurai, Ayaaz and Pretty Town.

The treble pool was solved by 179 punters and each ticket fetched Rs. 707.

The following are the results:—

THE WORLI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's SAMURAI 8-7 P. Khade 1
Mr. P. D. Aswani's SAJAN 8-7 S. Chavan 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's FIRDAUSSI 8-7 Roberts 3
Mr. N. H. Dhunjibhoy's IMROZ 8-7 Dar 4

Not run: New Jack, Bright Prince, Gallant Man and Starshell.

Won by: Neck, 1 3/4 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 17 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 125. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 12 and Rs. 26.

Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE WORLI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's SANGRAM 8-7 S. Chavan 1
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's GOLD STREET 9-3 P. Khade 2
Kumar Chiman Singh's ARRAK 8-7 Duffy 3
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's ALI JANAB 8-7 Antoo 4

Not run: The Duke, All-in-All, Hangover and Gold Spa.

Won by: Neck, Head, 3 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 17 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 13.

Trainer: F. Malone.

THE COLEYANA PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. R. K. F. Singh's THE CAVALIER 8-7 Kadam 1
Mr. A. Fatah's SALAMAT 8-8 Devaney O. 2
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's CARPALA 8-11 Purtusingh 3
Mr. K. M. Modi's THUNDERER 8-3 Sethna 4

Not run: Golden Square, Gwalior Express, Luminary and Suleman Baig.

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, Neck, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 42 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 29 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: Maj. Forsyth.

THE COLEYANA PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. R. G. Rajput's SHIRAZI 8-10 Medhe 1
Mr. C. A. Murad's RAJAJI 8-9 Purtusingh 2
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's LOYAL PRINCE 8-12 P. Khade 3
Mr. S. Zito's POLDO 8-5 Narsi .. 4

Not run: Army and Navy.

Won by: 1/2 length, Short head, 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 43 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 95. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 23 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: F. Rosario.

THE IDAR GOLD CUP—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's BALAM 9-11 Kheemsingh 1
Maharani of Gwalior and Mrs. R. S. Tirodkar's SHAN-E-HIND 9-6 Roberts 2
Maharaja of Idar's ROYAL CRUSADER 9-6 Duffy 3
Miss Doreen Saulez's SERENADE 9-3 P. Khade 4

Not run: Courage and Rana Pratap.

Won by: 1/2 length, 6 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 40 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 11. Places Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.

Trainer: Talib.

THE PALANPUR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Diamond's MY PET 8-2 Duffy 1
Maharaja of Morvi's FAIR HAVEN 7-9 Antoo 2
Mrs. A. E. Raymond and Mr. R. A. Fox Raymond's FULL HOUSE 7-13 Whiteside 3
Mrs. Clara Hill's NEW MOON 8-9 P. Khade 4

Not run: Coup d'Etat, Manzoor and Bhopal Star.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 14 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 21 and Rs. 17.

Trainer: Buckley.

THE BIJAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's AYAAZ 7-10 P. Khade 1
Mr. P. D. Aswani's PAY MASTER 8-7 Purtusingh 2
Mr. Shareef A. Moloobhoy's NIRVANA 7-12 Antoo 3
Mr. Diamond's SPRING CHICKEN 8-11 A. Ahmed 4

Not run: Happy Go Lucky.

Won by: Head, 3/4 length, Neck.

Time: 2 minutes 52 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 73. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 32 and Rs. 51.

Trainer: N. M. Patel.

THE LOVEGROVE PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Alimahomed Chotani's PRETTY TOWN 8-1 P. Khade 1
Mr. Diamond's HAVANA 8-7 Amir Ahmed 2
The Raja of Jetpur's GOLD LEGION 8-7 Purtusingh 3
Mr T. A Husein's RASHTRAPATI 8-13 S. Chavan 4

Not run: Macdonald, Maharaj Pramukh, Paramount Power, Indra Mohini, Saita and Pick Money.

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths, Short head.

Time: 1 minute 28 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 83. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 55 and Rs. 29.

Trainer: E. Mahomed.

THE LOVEGROVE PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. K. M. Modi's MAGNIFICENT 8-13 Sk. Ahmed 1
Mr. Hoosein G. Khairaz, Lt.-Col. N. D. Gandhy and Mr. J. B. Reporter's THE GIRL FRIEND 8-8 Mahomedali 2
Mr A. J. Moshi's PERSEUS 7-6 Ghauskhan 3
Messrs. R. N. Sehgal and C. D. Parmar's MORTON DAISY 8-10 Ganesh 4

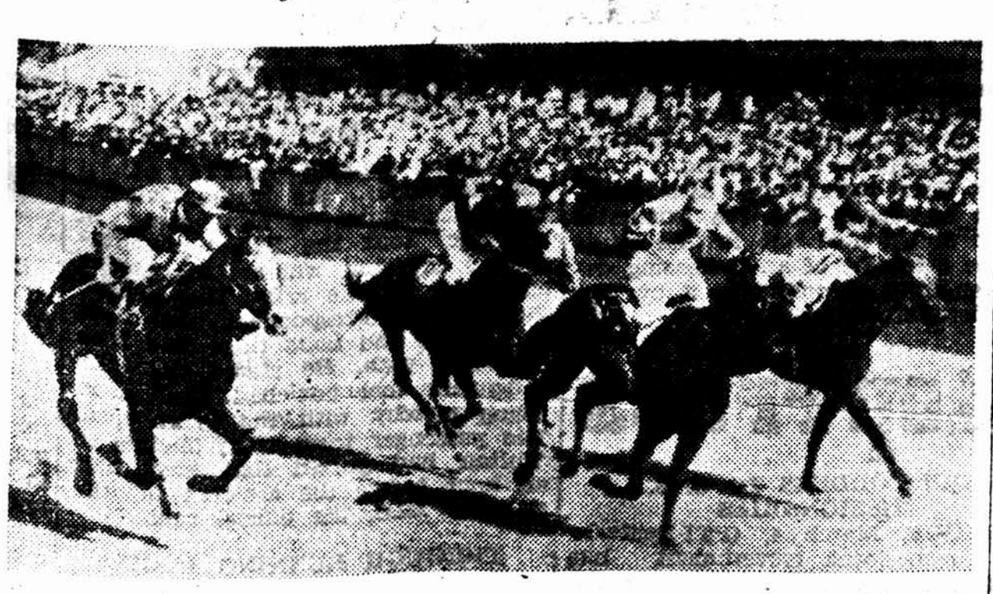
Not run: Patakha and Bihari.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 97. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 17 and Rs. 26.

Trainer: Moosaji.

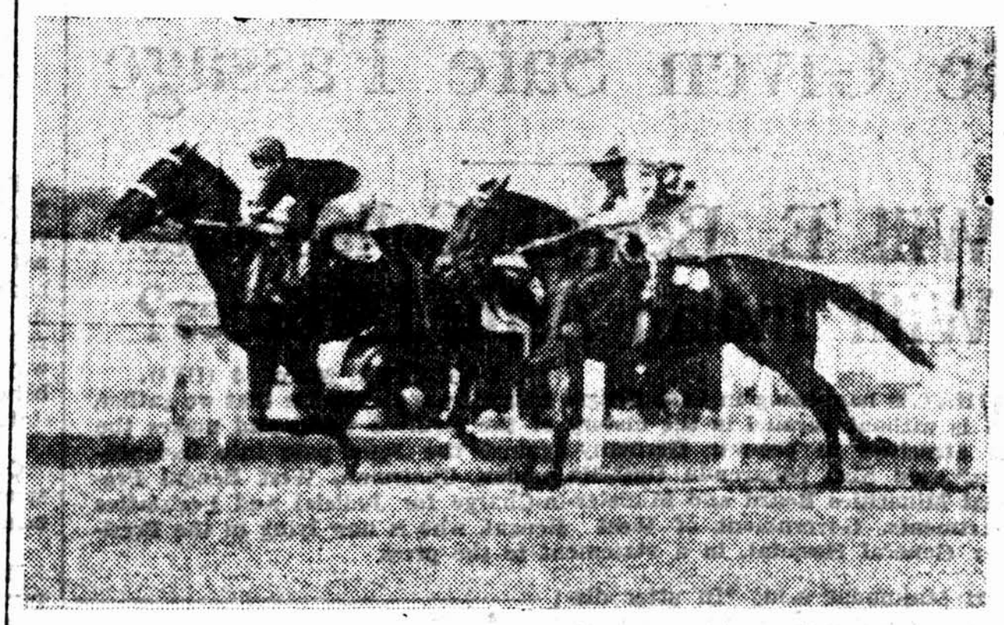
Treble Pool paid Rs. 707. Tickets 179 only.

Objections Over-Ruled



A fine action picture showing the first four horses home in the second division of the Coleyana Plate, which was won by Shirazi (second from right). Rajaji (extreme right) who finished second, and Loyal Prince on left who finished third, objected against the winner, but both the objections were over-ruled, and the race awarded to Shirazi.

SIX WINS IN A SEASON



The champion Indian horse Balam created history yesterday, when he won the Idar Gold Cup race, to record his sixth successive win in the season, an achievement never before performed in the annals of racing in India. In the picture above Balam is seen striding easily in front of the Gwalior horse Shan-e-Hind who finished second.

A group photograph showing the jockey, trainer and owner of Balam after the prize distribution. From left are Kheemsingh, Talib, Chandulal Shah, Maharani of Kashmir and Maharaja of Idar.

WRESTLING CONTESTS

Mr. M. N. Nimbalkar, Minister for Development, Government of Bombay, will distribute the prizes in the Wrestling contests at the Naigaon Labour Welfare Centre near Hindmata Cinema, Parel, at 4 p.m. today. Four bouts are scheduled for today at the above place.

Calcutta Hockey

CALCUTTA, March 4 (P.T.I.): The following are the results of matches played in the First Division Hockey League today:

Customs 4, B. G. Press 0.

Armenians 2, Calcutta Football Club 0.

Oxford Wins Inter-Varsity Boxing Against Cambridge

OXFORD, March 3 (PTI-Reuter).

Oxford beat Cambridge by four bouts to three in the Annual Inter-varsity Boxing match here tonight.

PROSPERO MAY MAKE AMENDS TODAY

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE following are my selections for the Winter Meeting extra day to be held at Mahaluxmi tomorrow:—

1st Race:
ANASUYA — Win
TAKAIUL — Next Best

2nd Race:
GOLD SPA — Win
THE DUKE — Next Best
IF AB MUSKETEER

3rd Race:
PELION — Win
MACDONALD — Next Best
IF AB PICK MONEY

4th Race:
KABIR — Win
JAI MALHAR — Next Best

5th Race:
DIAMOND CAVE — Win
GLAMOUR BOY — Next Best

6th Race:
PROSPERO — Win
COCKTOP — Next Best

7th Race:
PRINCESS DOMINIC — Win
THE CAVALIER — Next Best
IF AB BASILIAN

8th Race:
STAR OF IRAN — Win
SOLAR SONG — Next Best

Choice Treble
ANASUYA
GOLD SPA
DIAMOND CAVE

Flukes
EMBARKATION
MISS PIERROT

Fleeing Refugees Must Be Given Safe Passage

Will E. Bengal Collaborate With Indian Armed Forces?

CALCUTTA, March 4 (UPI).

"WHAT is happening in East Bengal today, from all reports that we gather, is without parallel in the history of the civilised world and makes the Nazi atrocities in pre-war Germany against the Jews pale into insignificance," said Shri Niharendu Dutt-Majumdar, Chairman, West Bengal Provincial Minorities Board and Minister-in-Charge for Judicial and Legislative Departments, Government of West Bengal, who is now lying in the Presidency General Hospital, in a statement to the press.

Shri Majumdar said: "In utter dismay and grave concern, we now learn of the complete breakdown of the machinery of law and order in East Bengal, in respect of affording protection and safe passage to the afflicted Hindu refugees or Indian nationals travelling by railways and river services in East Bengal.

The Government of East Bengal virtually made this confession and suspended train services coming to Calcutta on the ground of its inability to arrange for adequate protection. Following this, comes the further staggering news of steamers having been raided and refugees taken down. Such news items are indication of the fact that civilised society or Government have virtually yielded place to a reign of the most savage type of barbarism and lawlessness.

"What, however, is urgently called for is effective means in the first place of affording these refugees safe passage and protection while travelling by railways and river services. This can only be done by pressing upon the Government of East Bengal the imperative necessity of their collaborating and co-operating with the Indian armed forces for ensuring safe passage of refugees and Indian nationals. If hourly blood spilling, maiming, mass slaughter and other forms of atrocities are to be escaped, there is no other way.

"The extent of the horror can only be imagined when even a Muslim League member in the East Bengal Legislative Assembly had occasion to declare that he was ashamed before God and man for what has happened. But what is more is to take no risks and to afford no chances for such things to happen again."

ALLEGATION AGAINST STEAMER OFFICIALS

CALCUTTA, March 4.

The Secretary of the East Bengal Minority Welfare Central Committee Mrs. Leela Ray, in a letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, said today that effective steps should immediately be taken "to ascertain the fate which has befallen the 2,000 Hindu men, women and children, who were forcibly ejected from the steamer "Ostrich" on February 27 at Rajkhara by the captain and other men of the Steamer Company on board, in conjunction with Ansars and Muslim ruffians."

She added: "The Indian General Navigation Company operates its transport business from India. The company is surely responsible for acting strictly according to the licenses granted by this Government and declared articles of association makes it obligatory for them to take proper care of the passengers and ensure their safety during transit."

Mrs. Ray enclosed the copy of a statement by Mr. Manindra Chandra Bhattacharjee, one of the passengers in the "Ostrich", who managed to reach Calcutta, in support of her statement. Mrs. Ray hoped that adequate measures would be immediately taken by Government against the Steamer Company, along with steps to rescue the large body of passengers cast off at Rajkhara steamer station in utterly helpless condition.

Copies of the letter were also sent to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister of India.—P.T.I.

REFUGEE TREK TO ASSAM

KARIMGANJ (Assam), March 4 (UPI): During the last three days, about 2,000 refugees came into Karimganj daily by train, bus and on foot. They reported that they had to undergo the strictest search of luggages and person at the border stations. In some cases cash, ornaments and clothes were taken away.

Relief camps have been opened at Karimganj station and volunteers are

(Continued on Page 19)

MASS KILLING IN CALCUTTA!

Frontier Assembly To Discuss

PESHAWAR, March 4 (PTI-Reuter): The North-West Frontier Assembly has passed an adjournment motion which sought to discuss the recent Calcutta incidents.

A report on the debate circulated by the Associated Press of Pakistan shows that the speakers described the Calcutta incidents as "large-scale killing of Muslims", "a part of a master plan to exterminate the Muslim population" and "genocide".

The Premier Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan supported the motion and said that "if things come to a head, the people of the Province and the tribal belt would not lag behind in staking their all for the defence of their country."

The Premier said that the enemies of Pakistan thought that the people of Afghanistan would stab Pakistan in the back. They were sadly mistaken. The masses of Afghanistan, he claimed, knew too well the deeds of the present ruling family and when the time came he was confident that "they would come over to Pakistan".

KARIKAL ARRESTS

Sequel To Robbery Of Railway Cashier

KARIKAL, March 4 (UPI)—The Karikkakl police arrested today Vadivelu alias Govindrajan of Karikovupathu, and Natesan and Sundaram, both gangmen of South Indian Railway in connection with the robbery of railway cashier and the permanent way inspector, Peralam, on March 1 between Karikal and Karaikivipathu stations.

One Chokkalingam who is strongly suspected to have had a hand in the crime is said to be absconding.

It will be recalled that a gang of persons attacked, with handgrenades and 'aruvals', the railway officials who were going on a trolley, to disburse salaries to workers and relieved them of Rs 7,000 cash.

The arrested persons are being produced before the local magistrate.

CIVILIANS ASKED TO QUIT CANTON

Biggest Air Raid Blasts Power-Station

HONGKONG, March 4 (PTI-Reuter)—All non-essential civilians have been advised to evacuate Canton immediately following yesterday's heavy air raid.

The raid was described as the worst in Canton's history.

Several 500-lb. bombs were reported to have badly damaged the city's power-station in one of its most congested areas.

The first alarm was sounded at 7 a.m. local time and the final 'all clear' did not come until shortly before midnight.

So far as can be learned there were no foreign casualties on Shameen.

WHITE MAN FEARS SUBMERSION

Nairobi Europeans Want No U. N. Surveillance

NAIROBI (KENYA), March 4 (PTI-Reuter).

A MASS meeting of Europeans here today called for "all ways and means" to "prevent the submersion of the white man by opponents of white political control over East and Central African territories".

The meeting also declared that:

"(1) No useful purpose can be served by the continuance of surveillance of these territories by the United Nations.

"(2) Not only is the future of white political control over the tropical belt of Africa essential for the preservation of all peoples interests there, and peace, law, order and good government for the population generally, but the maintenance of such is essential to Commonwealth and global strategy and the true ideals of freedom and democracy as understood by the English-speaking peoples of the world.

"(3) Ever increasing association should be sought with the Rhodesias (North and South) and further south for the attaining of an increasing degree in unity of policy, be it by way of federation or otherwise."

GOVT. INSPECTOR TO HOLD INQUIRY

BANGALORE, March 4 (P.T.I.).

Mr. D. C. Desai, Government Inspector of Railways, Section 2, Bangalore, will hold an enquiry at Sulurpeta between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on March 6 into the accident to No. 1 Down Madras—Calcutta Mail which occurred last night near Sulurpeta station on the M.S.M. Railway.

The Government Inspector left Bangalore to the site of accident today for spot inspection.

KEEP PEACE, SAYS RAJEN BABU

HARDWAR, March 4 (PTI): President Rajendra Prasad said here today that India had reason to be worried over the happenings in East Bengal.

"But in this moment of anxiety and sympathy with the sufferers, we must maintain peace, so that there may be no trouble in any part of the country," the President added.

Stop Press

QUIT ORDERS TO U. S. MISSIONARIES

PRAGUE, March 4, (PTI-Reuter): The Czechoslovak Government has given the American Embassy to understand that all American missionaries will be required to leave Czechoslovakia at an early date, an American Embassy spokesman stated today.

COMMUNISTS HAVE TURNED 'THUGS AND MURDERERS'

Madras Minister Charges Reds Of Sabotage On Railways

MADRAS, March 4 (UPI).

"THE so-called Communists of this State are a set of people who have pinned their faith on murder, dacoity and loot and it is wrong to call them by any other name than 'thugs and 'murderers'," said Mr. K. Madhava Menon Minister for Law, replying to the four day debate on the budget today.

Mr. Madhava Menon made a feeling reference to the serious disaster to the Calcutta Mail yesterday night, and said: It is such brutal and blind methods of hitting innocent people behind their back that the so-called Communists are specialising in. Such acts would but recoil on them and eventually law-abiding citizens will realise the enormity of their crimes against society and rally round the Government in their attempts to preserve the freedom that has been guaranteed to the people of this country by our constitution."

VERY MUCH UNDER CONTROL

Mr. Madhava Menon said that there was considerable improvement in the overall situation so far as maintenance of law and order in the State was concerned. The activities of the Communists had also been checked and were very much under control. But there were still trouble and occasional raids by the Hyderabad State Communists who were adopting a policy of 'hit and run'. To combat this menace, the Minister added, there were periodical conferences between the authorities of the two states for joint action, and the police strength in the Andhra districts bordering Hyderabad had been greatly strengthened.

Inspite of these precautionary measures taken by this Government, the Minister said, the raids and incidents near Hyderabad border would not cease unless and until effective steps were taken in the districts of Nalgonda and Warangal in Hyderabad State.

EVIDENCE OF SABOTAGE

MADRAS, March 4 (U.P.I.).

Mr. R. B. Ramakrishna Raju, President of the Legislative Council, who travelled by the ill-fated Calcutta Mail and escaped with minor injuries, told pressmen that the accident was a serious one and it was suspected to be due to sabotage.

He said that near the scene of accident a tool box had been found containing tools which could be used for repairing and removing the rails.

"CLEAR CASE OF SABOTAGE"

MADRAS, March 4.

"A high ranking railway official who described the Madras-Calcutta Mail accident as "a clear case of sabotage" took the PTI representative to the spot where the engine had gone off the rails. The official showed the correspondent how the fish plates and bolts there had been tampered with. He stated that the gangmen's tool box had also been found closeby with the lock open. The passenger train from Madras to Waltair had passed that way half an hour before the accident to the Calcutta Mail, the official said.

THROUGH RUNNING BEGINS

Through running of trains on the northeast line of the M. and S. M. Railway has been restored with effect from midnight of March 4/5.

OFF TO GENEVA

Mr. M. L. Sastry, Project officer, All India Radio and Mrs. Sastry snapped on their departure to Geneva to attend the International High Frequency and Broadcasting Conference.

Dr. Radhakrishnan Asks For Soviet Co-operation

MOSCOW, March 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

INDIAN Ambassador Dr. S. Radhakrishnan yesterday presented fresh credentials to the Kremlin, as required under international law because India has become a Republic.

Because the Soviet President, M. Nikolai Shvernik, was absent on an election tour, the Ambassador presented his credentials to first Vice-President Mikhail Grechukha.

Deputy Foreign Minister V. A. Zorin and the Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet M. A. P. Gorkin were present at the half-hour ceremony, described as simple and dignified.

Dr. Radhakrishnan was accompanied by diplomatic staff of his embassy, whom he introduced to M. Grechukha.

INDIA'S AIMS

Dr. Radhakrishnan formally adressed the Vice-President of the Supreme Soviet, saying:

"Your Excellency, I am grateful for this opportunity, afforded by the historic declaration of India as a Sovereign Democratic Republic, to renew our assurances of esteem and goodwill to Your Excellency, your great leader, and your people.

"We face our problems with the wisdom of ages as well as the fervour of youth. The fact that there is an eternal worth in the humblest of human lives which has come down to us from ancient times puts strength in our hearts, light in our minds and gives us courage to strive, suffer and sacrifice for social justice and clean public life.

"In our foreign policy we work for a world order based on law which will permit men and nations to advance creatively without the paralysing fear of war.

TRUTH TRIUMPHS

"Such a friendly world calls for a more positive policy than we have at present, and requires unusual tolerance and surrender of selfish national aims.

"It is our ambition to work for such a world with responsibility, resolution and ceaseless vigilance. In pursuit of this ideal we shall co-operate wiht all nations which work for it, for, we believe that if we have a high conception of moral right, we shall achieve victory.

"Yato dharmas tato jayah (thruth triumphs)."

FULL SUPPORT

Responding to Dr. Radhakrishnan's speech, Vice-President Grechukha said: "Mr. Ambassador, I am happy to welcome you in our presence as representative in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of a great multi-millioned republic, and hear from you the good wishes you have expressed for our government, our great leader Stalin and our people.

"I am also glad to note the desire of your people to further the cause of peace and justice.

"On behalf of our Government, I may assure you that our government will give its full support and co-operation to you, Mr. Ambassador, in your endeavour to fulfil the task of promoting friendship between the people of India and the people of the Soviet Union.

"Please accept my expression of highest consideration and esteem".

Dr. Radhakrishnan arrived in Moscow last autumn, and was received by Generalissimo Stalin in the middle of January this year.

On the occasion of the recent inauguration of the Indian Republic, Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky attended an embassy reception, conveying his personal congratulations to the Ambassador.

delegations of France, Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos at Paris. When he returned to Indo-China, he would take up with the three states the question of sending delegations to Paris for these discussions.

The Council, he said, would be a body to consider national defence, foreign policy and economic affairs and any other matter which any of the states would like to submit to it.

MATTERS BROUGHT UP BEFORE THE COUNCIL WOULD BE DECIDED NOT BY MAJORITY VOTE BUT UNANIMOUSLY.

He, however, emphasised that there would be no "subordination" of any member-state to another.

IF REDS INVADE

M. Pignon expressed the view that if there were to be a regular Communist Chinese invasion of Indo-China, it might be the "causa belli" for an international war.

Question: What would happen if there were no regular invasion but large-scale infiltration?

M. Pignon: It is a difficult question. Formerly it would have been regarded as a hostile act. Now it would be something less than that. But an attack against Viet Nam would be considered by us to be an attack on Franice itself.

Question: Do you think that the new set up in Indo-China would be able successfully to resist Communism in Indo-China?

M. Pignon: Yes, the three states have more moral and material power

(Continued on Page 19)

Red Plans For World Conquest

RUSSIA READY TO INVADE TIBET

LONDON, March 5 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Soviet Russia, in its plans for world conquest, would throw its main and most powerful effort in the near future against Burma and Siam, the International Committee for the study of European Questions, a research group supported by European Allied statesmen, said today.

Communists forces were also preparing to invade Tibet, common frontier with India, and India herself "is more and more menaced" the Committee warned.

Russia was "rapidly and widely preparing to continue her policy of conquest", it reported.

If Russia succeeded in absorbing other countries of South Asia in a year or two, Communism would dominate nearly half the population of the globe, the report said.

The report, dealing with Russia's Cominform activities, is widely distributed to subscribers in the United States and in Europe by the Committee, which is backed by such figures as M. Paul Reynaud, former French Prime Minister, and Lord Vansittart, former Diplomatic Adviser to the British Foreign Office.

Soviet strategy in Southern Asia, the report predicted, would include organisation of 'Armies of Liberation' and reinforcements from Communist China for guerilla armies in countries with common frontiers as Indo-China, Siam and Burma.

If Indo-China was overrun by Communist attack from outside or inside, "the strongest rampart of Southern Asia would collapse and it seems almost certain that the neighbouring countries would rapidly pass under Communist domination".

FRENCH OFFER TO INDO-CHINA

High Council Of Four States To Formulate Policy

NEW DELHI, March 4 (PTI).

M. L. PIGNON, French High Commissioner in Indo-China, said at a press conference here today that France had agreed that Bao Dai's Vietnam could have Ambassadors at London and Washington, if it wanted to.

Originally, the Franco-Vietnam agreement had envisaged Bao Dai's Vietnam to have ambassadors only at Bangkok the Vatican and Nanking but that agreement, M. Pignon said, could be modified if necessary.

M. Pignon, who is on his way to Indo-China from Paris, said that in the "near future" France, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam would be members of a High Council of the French Union, in which each associated state would have equal representation and no state would dominate over the other in arriving at any decision.

The French diplomat, who was stopping here for a few hours enroute to Saigon, said that the Council would be set up after discussins among the

Military Open Fire In Calcutta

600 ARRESTS FOLLOW CASUALTIES IN INCIDENTS

CALCUTTA March 4 (U.P.I. & P.T.I.).

SIXTEEN persons were killed, and several others injured in certain incidents which took place last night in Hooghly district.

Following the incidents, the police combed the entire area and arrested about 600 persons. Curfew which was promulgated in Hooghly last week is still in force.

Holi festival passed off in Calcutta peacefully without any incident, but a number of persons were arrested for throwing coloured water on pedestrians on the main streets.

A few incidents, however, not connected in anyway with the festival, took place in the city, as a result of which, police had to fire several times. Two men were shot dead while 62 arrests were made.

Besides, a clash between rival groups of workers in Telimpara occurred, and the police had to open fire to suppress the riotous group with a number of casualties, including 16 dead. The situation is now under control, and curfew has been promulgated.

GOVT. PRESS NOTE

The Government of West Bengal have issued the following press note on Calcutta situation: "The Government of West Bengal thankfully note that the public responded to their call for observing the Holi day in a restrained and peaceful manner. There was no case of sprinkling of coloured water on unwilling people. A number of persons were however, arrested for throwing coloured water on pedestrians on the main streets.

"A few incidents, not connected in any way with the Holi festival, took place in Calcutta. In Beniapukur area, following the explosion of a cracker, twenty-two arrests were made.

"In the same area after an explosion in a Hindu house where crackers were being made, an angry crowd started looting and arson, on the mistaken impression that the cracker had been thrown by a Muslim. Police and military patrols arrived immediately, and a man was shot dead in the act of stabbing another. The rioting subsided immediately. Thirteen arrests were made here.

"Later, two groups threatening each other in the same neighbourhood were dispersed after warning by firing a shot. Two arrests were made, a little later, a similar incident took place in the Entaly area. The contending groups were dispersed after firing four rounds, causing one death and injury to another. Twenty-five men were arrested.

"Last night following an assault on a person in French Chandernagore, there was a clash between rival groups of workers in the neighbouring area of Telinipara in the District of Hooghly. The rival groups used firearms and other weapons. Some huts were set on fire. The police had to open fire to supress the riotuos groups. A number of casulaties took place, including sixteen dead. The police and the military are patrolling the area and curfew has been promulgated. The situation is under control.

"The rest of the state remains quiet"

MILITARY FIRING

CALCUTTA, March 4 (P.T.I.): There were some incidents in Entally in the south eastern suburbs of Calcutta this morning resulting in one death.

Some minor cases of arson were also reported. The military, who had been on patrol duty in the area since the second week of February, opened fire to disperse some miscreants in the disturbed locality. One person is reported to have died as a result of firing. The situation is now under control.

LATHI-CHARGE IN KANPUR JAIL

KANPUR, March 4, (PTI): Thirty-nine members of the police and the jail staff were injured when the Communist prisoners pelted them with stones inside the Kanpur District Jail today.

The injured include the Superintendent of Police (City) a Deputy Superintendent of Police, two sub-inspectors and one reserve inspector whose injuries are reported to be serious.

The District Magistrate, who was present on the spot, ordered lathi-charge to quell the disturbance. Nineteen Communist prisoners received injuries as a result of the lathi charge.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE

The trouble, it is stated, started when the Communist prisoners of the jail demanded that they should be allowed to eat and celebrate the Holi festival with the jail staff and other prisoners. The jail authorities, however, did not agree to the suggestion. Thereupon the Communist prisoners are stated to have attacked the police and the jail staff.

KARIMGANJ (Assam) March 4 (PTI): Two Muslims from Pakistan who arrived here under the guise of Hindu mendicants, have been arrested by the Karimganj police.

They were alleged to be engaged in espionage and in anti-Indian activities. They have been remanded to jail custody pending investigation.

WORRELL AND HOLT TO THE RESCUE OF COMMONWEALTH SIDE

Rain Curtails Play On First Day

COLOMBO, MARCH 4 (P.T.I.).

WEST INDIES PLAYERS FRANK WORRELL AND JOHN HOLT RESCUED THE COMMONWEALTH TOURING TEAM FROM A POOR START WHEN THEIR THREE-DAY MATCH AGAINST A STRONG COMBINED INDIA, PAKISTAN AND CEYLON ELEVEN BEGAN AT THE OVAL HERE TODAY.

After the opening batsmen, Norman Oldfield and Winston Place, had been dismissed for only 8 runs, the West Indies pair added 76 runs in 100 minutes during an unfinished third wicket stand before Lunch which was taken at 84 for 2 wickets.

During the Interval it came on to rain and no further play was possible today. The wickets were covered at the bowlers ends and after a first inspection the Captains decided to take a further look one hour before Tea. But intermittent drizzle continued and play had to be abandoned for the day.

"Jock" Livingston, the Commonwealth Captain, had won the toss for the third time in 4 fixtures in Ceylon and decided to bat first on a pitch which had been rendered soft by rain and which was expected to aid the bowlers later

Phadkar, the Indian pace bowler, making the ball swing considerably, pinned down the opening batsmen and after they had added seven runs in 25 minutes he had Oldfield caught at first slip for 5 in his third over. Place, who made one, was caught at slip in the Indian's next over. Phadkar claimed these wickets at a personal cost of 3 runs in 4 overs. 2 of which were maidens. The other opening bowler, Munawar Ali, was also impressive, but the soft wicket did not give him scope to bowl his fastest.

Holt and Worrell, after some streaky shots, settled down to a useful partnership and were untroubled by the quick bowling changes made by Jayawikrema.

Rain prevented any further play during the day.

COMMONWEALTH (1st Innings)

Oldfield c Jayawickrema b Phadkar	5
Place c Wijesinghe b Phadkar	1
Holt not out	33
Worrell not out	41
Extras	4
Total (for 2 wickets)	84

Fall of wickets: 1 for 7 and 2 for 8.
Bowling Analysis:— Munawar Ali 5-1-10-0, Phadkar 10-3-16-2, Wijesinghe 6-2-19-0, Mankad 8-2-7-0, Jayawickrema 5-0-17-0. (Byes 5).

ENGINEERING DEPT. IN STRONG POSITION

B.P.T. Inter-Department Cricket Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the Bombay Port Trust Inter-Department Cricket Tournament for Dhanjibhoy Shield Chief Engineering Department playing against Chief Accounts Department in their semi-final match were in a strong position at the end of the day's play and at present it seems that Chief Engineering Department will have no difficulty in winning this round.

On winning the toss Chief Accounts Department elected to bat and they opened their innings through Koppikar and Phatharford; and they were able to collect only 80 runs before their last batsman was out. No batsman could withstand the bowling of Engineering Department.

In reply to Accounts Department's total of 80 runs, Engineering Department had made 29 runs for no loss at the end of first day's play.

Chief Accounts Department: First Innings: Koppikar c Patkar b Fernandes 5; Phatharford run out 22, Mansukhani b Nanak 5; Oza l.b.w. Gavaskar 7; M. Concessio run out 0; Raikar b Babaji 14; Kambli b Nanak 0; Gavankar b Nanak 0; Quinn not-out 20; D'Mello c Khan b Babaji 6; Juda b Nanak 0; Extra 1. Total: 80.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Nanak 14.1-4-25-4; S. Fernandes 5-2-9-1; Gavaskar 9-3-9-1; Marketkar 3-1-8-0; J. Babaji 2-0-18-2.

Chief Engineering Department:— First Innings: Patkar batting 9; Gavaskar batting 20; Total 29 for No Loss.

CHARITY CRICKET MATCH

Mayor's Appeal To Lovers Of Sport

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, has appealed to the public to help in swelling the collections for the Charity Cricket Match to be played in Bombay on March 10, 11 and 12.

Mr. Patil says "the Commonwealth XI will be playing this match with the Bombay Governors XI at the Brabourne Stadium and the proceeds of the match will be entirely devoted to provincial charities".

The Mayor urges the public to watch this match particularly because Indian players have enhanced the prestige of Indian cricket by winning the rubber. Besides, Bombay's sporting Governor will be captaining the home team and this will be the last match to be played by the visiting team who will present a very strong combination.

"Since the proceeds will be devoted to charities", says Mr. Patil, "I appeal to the citizens of Bombay in general, and the lovers of sport in particular, to come forward and do their bit in raising the fund by purchasing tickets".

MANTRI'S CENTURY IN PURSHOTTAM SHEILD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Gay Musafirs playing their two-days fixture against Merry Maharastrians Cricket Club in the Purushottam Hindu Cricket Championship Shield Tournament, on the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Ground, won the toss and they made the first use of the wicket.

Gay Musafirs piled up a good total of 391 runs in their first venture. They are indebted for this total to their batsmen M. K. Mantri, S. D. Telang, D. B. Prabhu and M. M. Dalvi who scored 121, 96, 60 and 50 runs respectively.

In reply to their opponents total Merry Maharastrians C. C. had made 81 runs for the loss of their two wickets at the end of the first day's play.

Gay Musafirs First Innings:— 391 for all out: (M. K. Mantri 121, S. D. Telang 96, D. B. Prabhu 60, M. M. Dalvi 50; M. R. Rege 3 for 52, S. G. Shinde 3 for 154).

Merry Maharastrians C. C.:— 81 for 2 wkts. (P. G. Joshi batting 35, M. R. Rege 20).

The match is continued to-morrow at 10-30 a.m.

AUSSIES DECLARE AT 549 FOR 7

S. Africa Faces Heavy Defeat In Final Test

FORT ELIZABETH, March 4 (PTI-Reuter)—Like yesterday the pitch was unresponsive and resisted the efforts of the speed bowlers, Melle and McCarthy, and the spinners, Tayfield and Mann.

Lindsay Hassett, Australia's captain, hit his fourth first class century of the tour and his second in the test series. He was still undefeated at the interval with 121 scored in 248 minutes. His runs include 10 fours.

After Sam Loxton had hit 43, including one six and three fours, in 103 minutes he lifted Mann to Eric Rowan at deep mid-off.

Loxton added 99 with Hassett for the fifth wicket and he had a "life"—the total by an Australian team in South nings—at 27 when Tayfield dropped him off MacCarthy.

Hassett declared the Australian innings closed at 549 for seven wickets scored in 505 minutes—the highest total by an Australin tem in South Africa—shortly after he had hit 167.

Hassett batted with graceful ease for 314 minutes and his score included fourteen fours and one six. It was his highest score of the tour, his previous best being 112 in the first test, but he gave two chances—at 26 off MacCarthy and at 150 off Melle.

South Africa began disastrously, losing the wickets of Jack Nel and Ron Draper for 19 runs in 37 minutes before tea, which was taken at 34 for two.

Keith Miller was responsible for the dismissals. He clean bowled Nel for nil in his first over with three runs on the board and then had draper caught at short square leg 16 runs later.

Nourse, who was missed off Miller with only one run to his credit, joined Eric Rowan and the pair saw play out until tea. Rowan, who had been batting confidently, was undefeated with 21 at the interval.

South Africa were 104 for seven wickets in their first innings when play closed for the day.

AUSTRALIA (First Innings)

A. Morris c Winslow b Melle 157, J. Moroney c Nourse b Melle 7, K. Miller c Nourse b Tayfield 22, N. Harvey b Begbie 116, S. Loxton c Eric Rowan b Mann 43, A.L. Hassett c MacCarthy b Mann 167, M. McCool c Fullerton b Tayfield 66, Ian Johnson not out 26, R. Sagers not out 4. Extras 1, Total (for seven wickets) declared 549.

Wicket falls: 1|16, 2|49| 3|236, 4|350, 5|449, 6|485, 7|545.

Bowling Analysis: MacCarthy 29|2| 121|0, Melle 23|2|132|2, Tayfield 25|1| 103|2, Mann 36|4|154|2, Begbie 4|0|38|1.

SOUTH AFRICA (1st Innings)

Rowan b Bill Johnston	40
Nel b Miller	0
Draper c Bill Johnston b Miller	7
Nourse c McCool b Miller	37
Begbie c Saggers b Noblet	1
Winslow l.b.w. b Noblet	0
Fullerton not out	9
Tayfield st. Saggers b McCool	6
Melle not out	0
Extras	4
Total (for 7 wickets)	104

Fall of wickets: 1 for 3, 2 for 19, 3 for 71, 4 for 84, 5 for 84, 6 for 95 and 7 for 104.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Miller	10	2	33	3
Bill Johnston	3	0	12	0
Noblet	12	5	18	2
Ian Johnson	9	1	28	1
McCool	2	0	9	1

Sparkling 128 By Sarwate Helps Holkar To Recover

RANJI TROPHY SEMIFINAL

NEW DELHI, March 4, (PTI).

Sparkling 128 by C. T. Sarwate helped the Holkar eleven recover from early disaster on the first day of the semi-final of the Ranji Trophy match against the Delhi and District Cricket Association which commenced here today. When stumps were drawn, Holkar had made 280 for the loss of 7 wickets. Sarwate batting 128 and R. P. Singh batting 20.

The Visitors made a disastrous start, losing 3 wickets including that of Mushtaq Ali in quick succession in less than an hour from the start for 29 runs. Four more wickets were lost before tea (was taken at 181).

Gian Kapoor, Delhi's medium-pace bowler, claiming 6 wickets in his 34 overs, conceding only 79 runs, was the major obstacle for the visitors

Niwaskar and G. N. Kunzru opened Holkar's innings to the bowling of Gian Kapoor and Hira Lal. The opening batsmen were shaky and it was not long before Kunzru was held behind the wickets off Hira Lal's third delivery of the second over of the day.

Niwaskar, who was joined by Mushtaq Ali, also did not stay long and was caught by second slip, Kishen Chand, off Gian Kapoor at 22, his individual score being 3.

Test players, Mushtaq Ali and Sarwate, in their third wicket partnership, brightened up play, but they, too, did not stay together for long. Mushtaq, who was playing with his fractured finger, was declared l-b-w to Gian Kapoor at 29 when his individual score was 19.

Sarwate, with C. S. Nayudu, the next man in, hoisted the first century of the innings in 107 minutes and took the score to 121 for the loss of 3 wickets at Lunch.

At the close of play today the Holkar Cricket Association had scored 280 for the loss of seven wickets.

HOLKAR (First Innings)

Niwasarkar c Kishenchand b Gyan Chand Kapoor	3
G. Khunzru c Jaswant Singh Bawa b Hiralal Vohra	0
S. Mushtaq Ali l.b.w. b Gyan Chand Kapoor	19
C. T. Sarwate batting	128
C. S. Nayudu b Gyan Chand Kapoor	69
C. K. Nayudu l.b.w. b Gyan Chand Kapoor	18
N. M. Jagdale b Gyan Chand Kapoor	0
J. B. Bhaya b Gyan Chand Kapoor	2
R. P. Singh batting	20
Extras	21
TOTAL (for 7 wkts.)	280

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/1; 2/22; 3/29; 4/126; 5/175. 6/175; 7/181.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Gyan Chand Kapoor 34/8/79/6; Hiralal Vohra 24/5/64/1, Bishen Behari 6/2/16/0; Darshan Swarup 3/0/23/0; Hargopal Singh 11/2/25/0; Maharajkishen 3/0/20/0. Kishenchand 4/2/4/0 and Laxmichand 10/2/28/0.

PUTHRAN CAPTURES 2 WKTS. FOR NO RUN

Week-End Cricket In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the results of the friendly matches that were played today.

Hanuman Cricket Club (Ghatkoper) beat Canteen Stores Dept. (India) by 4 wkts. and 4 runs at Cross Maidan.

Canteen Stores Dept. (India):— 177 for 10 wkts. (A. M. Mamsa 57, M. N. Dalal 42; Makhija 4 for 39, Karkanis 2 for 20). Hanuman C. C.:— 181 for 6 wkts. (Vasanji not out 64, Makhija 55, Patel 31; Saher 2 for 51, P. J. Rao 2 for 63).

Prakash Sports Club beat Kanara Vijaya Cricket Club by 37 runs at Cross Maidan.

Kanara Vijaya C. C.:— 76 for 10 wkts. (V. T. Kotian 17, C. D'Costa 16, J. A. Salian 14; D. D. Kanchan 3 for 27, V. C. Puthran 3 for 0). Prakash S. C.:— 113 for 10 wkts. (D. D. Kanchan 43, R. C. Karkera 25; K. M. Anchan 4 for 18).

Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd. Sports Club beat Hollerith Sports Club by 40 runs at Oval.

Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd. S. C.:— 122 runs for 10 wkts. (Rebeiro not out 80; Hollingbery 3 for 27). Hollerith S. C.:— 82 for 10 wkts. (Hollingbery not out 38; Gandhi 3 for 26, Misquita 2 for 16, Makwana 1 for 1).

P. P. XI beat Columbia His Master's Voice Sports Club by 95 runs at Oval.

P. P. XI:— 137 for 10 wkts. (P. Wadawkar 54, R. Manohar 25; K. G. Kunte 8 for 48, S. C. Indulkar 2 for 45).

Gene Reymond Arrested

BOMBAY, March 4 (P.T.I.): Gene Reymond, former boxing champion of Bombay and three others, William Mansen, Walker Thompson and George Gibb were arrested by the Bombay City Police tonight following recovery of a revolver and three rounds of ammunition from a car in which they were travelling near Warden Road, a fashionable seaside area in West Bombay.

The police stated that, as the night patrol approached, the car was found to move. But after some time, the car was again seen at the same place, but displaying a different number plate. A search was made and some arms and ammunition were recovered from the car. The four occupants of the car were immediately taken into custody.

Fleeing Refugees Must Be Given Safe Passage

(Continued from Page 16)

attending trains with transport, food and water. The Merchants' Association is still maintaining a town refugee camp Government have been urged to take over entire charge of the refugees.

From last night, hundreds of Hindu passengers, mostly women and children are reported to have been detained at Latu and Akhaura stations on the plea that they have no permits. Some are being forcibly sent back. Karimganj Congress is moving the Union and state authorities for immediate intervention.

REFUGEES HALTED AT E. PAKISTAN BORDER

SILCHAR, March 4 (UPI): Large numbers of refugees are daily pouring into Cachar from East Pakistan and according to official estimate, not less than five thousand have already arrived. Others willing to come are finding it difficult to cross the border, on account of interference by police and ansars at bordering stations in Pakistan.

The situation in the district of Cachar is well under control. As a precautionary measure six bad characters have been arrested in this town. Further, three prominent ex-Leaguers among whom one is a former M.L.A. and another a Municipal Commissioner, have been home-interned from sunset to sunrise under the Assam Maintenance of Public Order Act.

PRECAUTIONS IN CACHAR

Shri Hemchakravarty, President of Silcher District Congress, Shri Nibaran Laskar, M.L.A., Shrin Satindra Dev, M.L.A., Shri Vidyapaty Sinha, M.L.A., and others met Assam Minister Shri Omeo Kumar Das recently and appraised him of the situation in Cachar. It is reported that they demanded the immediate transfer of certain officers, who, according to their complaint, were lenient to anti-state agitators. They also alleged that Pro-Pakistan propaganda was assuming serious proportions and demonstrations are being held in Silchar, Hallakandi and other places.

The deputationists requested the minister for strong precautionary measure.

REFUGEES' TALE OF WOE

CALCUTTA, March 4 (PTI): Four hundred and thirty refugees arrived here today from Chittagong by S. S. Jalagopal. They were met at Outram Ghat by representatives of the refugee relief organisations and officials of the relief department.

The situation in Chittagong town was peaceful, but reports of "sporadic molestation" were still coming from rural areas, some of the refugees said on arrival. Only a few Hindus were still living in Chittagong town and they were awaiting the earliest opportunity to come away, they added.

The passengers said that all of them had to collect certificates from Presidents of Union Boards, which they had to produce before tickets were issued to them. The steamer journey passed off without any incident, and they were provided with escort in trains while coming to Chittagong from mofussil areas.

According to these refugees, not less than 200 persons lost their lives during the first three days of the disturbances in Chittagong town itself. They, however, could not give any approximate estimate of casualties in the entire area, as most of the affected families had run away during the disturbances.

In the suburbs of Chittagong, Patanga, Halisahar, Sitakundu, Nalipara and Chaudhuri-hat were among the places affected. At Halisahar, they said, one locality was burnt down. A number of persons there were stabbed by the hooligans, they added. At Chaudhuri-hat a Hindu marriage party was attacked, and eleven men of the party were killed, while five women and the bride were missing. A temple in the locality was desecrated. A number of women were abducted from the Sitakundu fair on the Shivaratri day, these passengers reported.

REFUGEE CAMP AT RANAGHAT

CALCUTTA, March 4 (UPI): Arrangements to accommodate temporarily about 10,000 East Bengal refugees in Ranaghat are being made by the Government of India, learns the U.P.I.

It is further learnt that a number of railway barracks in Ranaghat now lying vacant will be converted to "holding centres" to shelter the refugees.

Relief officers will soon visit these barracks to make proper sanitary arrangements.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, M.P., Srimati Renuka Ray, M.P., Dr. Phulreme Guha, and Shri Nikhil Sen of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of India, visited these barracks as also the existing relief camps in Ranaghat.

They will visit Bongaon tomorrow.

MARWARI RELIEF SOCIETY

BANGAON, March 4 (UPI): The Marwari Relief Society refugee relief committee has opened a relief camp at Bangaon station where temporary medical aid to the sufferers, clothes, milk are given to need refugees.

Another camp has been opened at Ranaghat station.

NEW GOVERNMENT-OWNED SHIPPING CORPORATION

Scindia's To Manage

BOMBAY, Saturday (U.P.I.).

MR. C. C. DESAI, Commerce Secretary to the Government of India is arriving in Bombay, it is learnt from New Delhi next week to sign on behalf of the Government of India, an agreement, which is the first document of the Government-sponsored shipping corporation.

The Scindias, who will be the Managing Agents of the Corporation with 26 per cent shares and three representatives on the Board of Directors of the Corporation, have nominated Mr. Dharamsey Khatau, the Chairman of the Scindias, Mr. Shantikumar Morarji and Mr. N. Dandekar to represent the company on the Board of the Corporation. They will sign the agreement on behalf of the company on Monday, March 6 in Bombay.

Except for Mr. C. H. Bhabha, India's former Commerce Minister, who has accepted the offer of the Government of India to be the Chairman of the Corporation, names of the other Government directors, numbering from 6 to 8, is not known yet. It is however expected that they will be announced early next week.

It is further learnt that one of the Government Directors will act as a Special Director on behalf of the Government on the Board of the Corporation and Scindias will also have one or more ex-officio directors on behalf of the company.

ROUTES

The Corporation will be registered late this month as "The Eastern Shipping Corporation" and will start with an initial capital of Rs. two crores, of which 51 per cent plus the 23 per cent open for the public for which no offer has so far been received, will be contributed by the Government of India.

The scheduled routes of the Corporation, which have been finally chalked out with a view to eliminate competition with the existing routes of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, will mainly be: (1) India-Australia, (2) Indo-China-Japan, and (3) India-South Africa. The Indo-Australian route, on which there is a running service of two cargo ships of the Government of India, namely the "West Bengal" and the "Bombay", and the Indo-China-Japan route will mainly run for cargo, while the Indo-South Africa route will be a passenger-cum-cargo one. A short service might also run between India and Malaya.

In addition to the two Government ships, the "West Bengal" and the "Bombay", which will be transferred too the Corporation, the other routes will be run with chartered ships.

Two Injured By Shots

AHMEDABAD, March 4, (PTI): Two persons were seriously wounded in village Nandegj in Ahmedabad District last night when a person in a state of drunkenness is alleged to have fired shots in a crowd enjoying Holi Festival. The injured persons were removed to the civil hospital Ahmedabad.

Students Protest Against Fee Increase

MANDVI, (Kutch), March 4.

Students of Sheth G. T. High School met at a huge gathering on March 1, to protest against the sudden announcement of 50 p.c. increase in the fees for the lower standards by the School authorities, and decided to fight out the issue.

It is understood that a students' mass meeting will be held again on the March 5 to consider over the final action to be taken against the move of the authorities.

Indonesian Envoy To Britain

LONDON, March 4 (PTI-Reuter)—The first Ambassador to Britain from the United States of Indonesia, Dr. Soebandrio, arrived here today by air from Amsterdam. He was accompanied by his wife.

RELIEF WORK IN BENGAL

Appeal For Funds

The Bharat Sevashram Sangha in an appeal for funds says:—

Daily thousands of people are pouring into West Bengal leaving behind all-belongings except their lives.

To give relief to these sufferers the Bharat Sevashram Sangha has started relief centres at Ranaghat, Bangaon, Sealdah, Diamond Harbour and Calcutta-Ballygunge. Cooked food, rice, clothes, medicine, etc. are being supplied to the refugees and our volunteers are removing them from the railway stations to different places and camps.

We shall have to continue the relief works for months together till these unfortunate people are rehabilitated. Huge sums of money, rice, clothes, medicines, etc. are immediately needed to carry on these works. We solely depend on the benivolent contributions of the generous public. Any contribution in kind or coin will be thankfully acknowledged at the following address: Swami Vedananda, General Secretary, Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Calcutta—19.

THROWN OUT OF RUNNING TRAIN

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, March 4: Repetition of the communal tension days of 1947 was made last week in Sind when a non-Muslim passenger was thrown out of the running train near Tando Allahyar station on North Western Railway.

It is reported, the victim named Satramdas was travelling in Muslim dress proceeding to Karachi with a view to migrate to India. When his co-passengers came to know that he was a Hindu, it is said, they first beat him and then threw him out of the running train. The victim was later picked up and removed to the Hospital but he died on the way.

This incident is said to be the aftermath of the Calcutta and Dacca happenings.

B.P.T.U.C. Condemns Arrest Of Oilmen Leader

The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Committee has issued the following statement:—

The arrest of Com. Sundaram no sooner than he was dismissed, the arrest of four other office bearers of the Union at mid-night; all these are proof-positive that the Congress Ministry has nakedly come out on the side of the Oil Companies and against the workers.

The BPTUC heartily congratulates the heroic resistance of the workers and solemnly assures them all support."

ARMY CHIEFS TAKE OVER

GETTING READY FOR GREEK ELECTIONS

ATHENS, March 4 (PTI-Reuter)—Army chiefs were taking over from the civil authorities throughout Greece today in readiness for tomorrow's general elections.

Senior officers will be responsible for maintenance of order from noon today to next Thursday.

Troops were confined to barracks and police were standing by.

Prime Minister John Theotokis said today that law and order prevailed all over Greece.

26 PARTIES RUNNING

Twenty-six parties and coalition groups are contesting the elections, but four main groups are expected to share between them about 180 of the 250 seats in the new Greek Parliament.

The seventy remaining seats are expected to go to four smaller parties. Attendance at the pools for the estimated two million voters is compulsory.

STAR LINE PLANE RETURNS

Engine Trouble

BOMBAY, Saturday (PTI): The Calcutta-bound Indian Overseas Airlines (Star Line) Dakota, which took off from the Santa Cruz airport this morning with six passengers, returned to Bombay within ten minutes owing to engine trouble.

The passengers continued their flight at about 3 p.m. in another Dakota which arrived from Calcutta this afternoon.

Sitadevi's Brooch

CAPRI (Italy), March 4. (PTI-Reuter): Police today found a valuable brooch which Princess Sitadevi of Baroda lost soon after she arrived here for a holiday. The brooch was found in the possession of a French tourist, who was held for questioning.

FRENCH OFFER TO INDO-CHINA

(Continued from Page 16)

than they had before. This material power is increasing daily."

COMMON POLICY

Asked whether there was any Franco-British arrangement to stem the tide of Communism in South-East Asia, M. Pignon said that there was no formal arrangement but both countries had a common policy in this area and often the French and British administrations exchanged ideas and information.

WHO RULES WHERE

Answering several questions on the standing of the Ho Chi-Minh Government, which he described as "rebels", M. Pignon said that Dr. Ho Chi-Minh held one-fourth of Viet Nam and one-tenth of the whole of Indo-China-Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. In Annam (Central Viet Nam) roughly two million people lived in territory held by Dr. Ho Chi Minh and the same number in areas under Bao Dai. In northern Viet Nam, Tonkin, Bao Dai held the rich, thickly populated delta country and Dr. Ho Chi Minh the mountainous regions towards the Chinese border. Southern Viet Nam, Cochin-China, was entirely ruled by Bao Dai except for guerilla-infested areas. In Cambodia and Laos there was no "rebellion" but there was smuggling across the border.

Madras Budget Balanced

MADRAS, March 4.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Gopala Reddi, told the Assembly that he had presented an almost "balanced budget" with only a deficit of Rs. 35 lakhs at the instance of the Central Government who had requested state governments not to present deficit budgets, so that the "solvency of the country" could be ensured.

He said, according to the announcement of the Indian Finance Minister in Parliament this week, Madras would get the amount collected by the Central Government in the merged states of Bunganapalle, Pudukottai and Sandur in excess of their (centre's) expenditure in these areas. That would wipe out the deficit of Rs. 35 lakhs in the state budget, he said.

The Finance Minister said this year's budget might probably be the last budget of the present Government, because of the advent of general elections early next year. He reviewed the activities of the Government in the last five years and said: "We have done rather well." He said the Government of India had reduced their grant to Madras from Rs. five crores to Rs. three crores this year. Added to this the state's share of the divisible pool of income-tax had been reduced by half a percent. Despite these, the Madras Government had not abandoned any of their development schemes. He promised that Government would make a drive in improving rural communication and sanitation in the future.

The Assembly thereafter adjourned till March 10.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8.

To be paid in advance

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted—A graduate, specialised in textiles chemistry, having a few years experience in bleaching and dyeing sections of Textile Mills for sale and demonstration of liquid chlorine and other chemical in Bombay. Applicant must have his own residential arrangements in Bombay or suburb. Pay Rs. 275-25-600 inclusive of all allowances. Apply, giving age, education and experience, in own handwriting to D. C. M. Chemical Works, P. O. Box No. 211, Bombay. (7230)

Chartered Accountant required as Internal Auditor for Upcountry factories in India and Pakistan. Salary round about Rs. 400|- with prospects. Apply to The Associated Cement Cos. Ltd. No. 1 Queen's Road. Bombay. (7190)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted— House service A. C. Single phase Meters 230 Volts, 50 Cycles 1½ to 10 Amps and three phase 440 Volts 3 and 4 wires 10 to 20 Amps, Weatherproof wires, 1|18, 3|20 and 7|20 Twin, Write, Managing Director Modi Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Bhatinda. (7259)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale Brand New Blackstone Engine 70 H. P. 420 R.P.M. ready delivery. Please contact Wood Craft Products, Ltd. 8, Royal Exchange Place Calcutta—1. Phone Bank 3411. (7200)

FACTORY PROPERTY

For Sale—Ready made Factory in first class condition, suitable for any Industrial undertaking comprising over 24 bighas of land, adjacent to Railway Station within few miles of Calcutta. Contains extensive godowns, Manager's bungalow, Coolie lines, etc., etc. Private Railway lines and Sidings, Railway weighbridge, Power House complete with two Diesel Engines 300 H. P. Generators, etc., etc. Inspection can be arranged for bonafide interested parties. Apply Box No. 7191 "Bombay Chronicle".

Trade Through Karachi

RS. 1.63 CRORES DEFICIT

KARACHI, March 3. (PTI-Reuter): Pakistan had a deficit of about Rs. 1.63 crores in her trade through Karachi port with the world including India during January 1950.

Goods reaching Pakistan through Karachi port during January were worth Rs. 67 lakhs from India and Rs. 4.87 crores from other countries. The respective figures for exports during the month were Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 3.71 crores.

During the corresponding month last year, Pakistan's import through Karachi port were Rs. 3.31 crores from India and Rs. 6.37 crores from other countries, and exports were Rs. 4.12 crores to India and Rs. 1.93 crores to other countries.

The total amount of trade with India through Karachi port was thus reduced from Rs. 7.43 crores to Rs. 87 lakhs, during the year.

The volume of trade with countries other than India increased from Rs. 8.30 crores to Rs. 8.58 crores during the period.

Pakistan's exports during January last to countries other than India recorded a rise of Rs. 1.78 crores, over the exports during January 1949. The respective figures for January 1949 and January 1950 were Rs. 1.93 crores and Rs. 3.71 crores.

SINGAPORE MARKET

SINGAPORE March 3.

The market ruled quiet and unchanged with Black Lampong quoted at 595 straits dollars per picul and white muntok 890.

NEW YORK COTON MARKET

NEW YORK, March 3, (PTI-Reuter): Opening gains were extended in slow dealings on light mill demand together with local and New Orleans buying possibly based on technical considerations disclosing a scarcity of contracts. Tendency to await dedevelopments in the local labour dispute as well as spot cotton and textile markets tended to retard activity. CCC Loan entries upto February 23rd totalled 3,101,000 and withdrawals 286,000 bales. Prices continued to edge forward in the afternoon closing firm, featured by persistent trade demands believed to be partly against export business together with short covering based on reports that Government was seeking power to seize the coal mines. Shortage of contracts and firmness of nearby March aidec upturns. Sales are estimated at 160,000.

NEW YORK COTTON

March	32.24
May	32.67
July	32.31
October	30.26
Middling Spot	33.22

New York Cotton May Highest 32.67 at 2-50 p.m., Lowest 32.40 at 10-00 a.m.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	31.77
May	32.22
July	32.13
October	30.13
Middling Spot	32.15

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, March 3, (PTI-Reuter): STOCKS: Although the market experienced little difficulty in maintaining equilibrium, many holding were off watching the spreading effects of the coal strike and speculating on President Truman's next move. Good corporate news was again a steadying factor. Strike bound chrysler a quarter point higher to 64 on record 1949 earnings of 15.19 dollar against 10.25 a year earlier. The averages at noon were industrials 203.86 and rails 55.92, buyers appeared in a prompt but limited response to the announcement that Truman will ask Congress today for power to seize and operate the coal mines. While various market circles considered Truman intention a final effort to secure a break in the dispute, they windered whether miners would be any more willing to work under seizure than they had been to work under tafthartley law injunction. Gains up to a dollar were liberally distributed. Both rail and utility averages reached new peaks 1950. The market closed firm.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, March 3.

American Telephone and Telegraph	150-1/2
Amerex Holding Co.	34
Anaconda Copper	30-1/8
Chase National Bank	39
Firestone Tyre	58-5/8
General Electric	46-5/8
General Motors	76-3/8
Ingersol Rand bid	68-1/2
International Nickel	27-1/8
National City Bank	48
New York Central Rail Road	13-3/4
Sinclair Oil Corp.	22-1/4
Socony Vacuum Oil	16-3/8
Texas Corporation.	61-1/8
Union Carbide	43-1/2
U. S. Smelting and Refining	37-3/4
U. S. Steel Common	31-1/4
Western Union	20-1/2

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 1,510,000.

The Highest and Lowest of U. S. Steel trading prices were 31-3/8 and 30-7/8 respectively.

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, March 3.

Australian Wheat 121/8 March April.

London Exchanges unchanged.

SILVER MARKET

NEW YORK, March 3. (PTI-Reuter: SILVER: Open market sales dropped to 50,000 ounces at unchanged price. A leading buyer was disinterested today reflecting alleged "adjustments". The trade believed this consumer may possibly be buying some silver from non-regular suppliers at a slight price discount.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, March 3, (PTI-Reuter). GRAINS firmed under the leadership of new crop wheat contracts reflecting failure of predicted moisture to materialise over the southwest winter wheat belt plus continued low temperatures, Exporters again bought wheat against the sale of a cargo of number two hard winter wheat to Holland. United kingdom, Italy and Portugal are expected to buy wheat and flour in the near future while Brazil is said to be inquiring for around 500,000 sacks of flour.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, March 3.

March	2.21-3/4
May	2.15
July	1.95
September	1.95-3/4

CONTINENTAL MARKETS

PARIS, March 3.

Early firmness was superseded by a steady flow of small selling which persisted until the close and which was inspired by forecasts of dock labour trouble at cherbough. Prices consequently lost ground. Forward trading saw leading industrials, banks and minings head a downtrend. Spot dealings showed some irregularity with isolated issues which were in limited demand and kaffirs which were steady. Oils were irregular. French rentes ruled barely steady.

BRUSSELS: Business was quieter than usual and after early dealing saw prices easily maintained, the only group to display firmness in later trading was collieries. Colonials were heavy while there was limited irregularity in other sections.

AMSTERDAM: In limited activity the market was featureless today. Plantations became steadier after a lower opening but local offereings sent ons down to close at their lowest for the day. Industrials generally were well maintained but shippings were dull.

INACTIVE TRADING

LONDON March 3.

Trading was inactive with buyers and sellers not disposed to trade. Black lampong was indicated at around 11sh., white muntok 16sh 2d. shipping weight, sarawak 16sh 9d delivered weight cif basis ports. Malabar abloat was quoted at 1,140sh March-April, buyers and sellers at 1,135. Stocks of pepper in unikingdom at the end of February increased to 152 tons compared with 87 at the end of January and 196 in February last year. Landings of Black accounted for most of the increase at 161 tons compared with 48 in January and 28 February last year.

COPRA MARKET

LONDON, March 3.

Copra continued to be in good demand and firmer with sellers asking 202 unistates dollars per ton FOB March-April shipment. Business was done straits dutch east Indies March-April at 182 per ton cost insurance freight with sellers now £82-1|2. Coconutoil quietly firm street March-April shipments in bulk at £124-1|2 sterling per ton CIF Ceylon unquoted.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, March 3.

Silver both Spot and Forward 34d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £12-8-0.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, March 3.

	£
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	69
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	91-3/8
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1160/90	10613/8
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952	91-1/8
Chartered Bank of India	9-15/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	95-1/2
National Bank of India	31-7/8

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,670.

More India-Italy Trade Forecast

ROME, March 4 (PTI-Reuter): Italian trade circles predicted here today that the etsstablishment of a new Italian Trade Attache to the Italian Empassy in New Delhi heralded the expansion of trade between two countires.

The principal Indian products required in Italy are raw cotton and jute—pre-war stable Indian exports to Italy.

More Rubber Used Now

BOARD OFFICIAL'S VIEW

NEW YORK, March 4 (PTI-Reuter): The world consumption of natural rubber was increasing, declared Mr. Edward Jago, Deputy Chairman of the British Rubber Development Board today.

Mr. Jago felt the future was bright.

Mr. Jago, who has been attending rubber discussions in Washington, said at a press conference that the Marshall Aid had given Malaya renewed industrial prosperity. Ceylon, Malaya and Indonesia were planning long-term expansion and development of rubber industry, he added.

He said Malaya had set aside 8,400,000 dollars for a five-year research and development programme. Half of that was to be used in Malaya to improve the quality of rubber and increase production. The rest would be used to increase the use of natural rubber in Britain and the United States.

Asked if Britain was looking to Communist China as a large potential market, he replied: "We are seeking markets wherever we can find them."

He said net dollar earnings from rubber last year were about 200 million dollars, making rubber "almost as large a dollar earner as the total of all the goods exported from the United Kingdom."

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, March 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Heavy tax transfers and the need to finance large lines of new Treasury Bills reversed an earlier easier trend in London's money market this week. Maturing bills had provided the market houses with ample funds and there were no new bills to take up. At this stage authorities operated in reverse to mop up surpluses. Subsequently with a change in conditions, official assistance had to be obtained before the books were balanced.

The Bank of England return showed an expansion of 3.6 millions sterling in active note circulation attributable to end of the month influences.

Applications for 230 million sterling Treasury Bills totalled 321,615,000 sterling. 230 million sterling was allotted at an average rate of ten shillings 5.23 pence per cent.

Next week 230 million sterling Treasury Bills will be offered and Treasury deposit receipts will be nil.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN PAKISTAN

Statement Of Position

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, (By Air Mail).

Following is the statement of position of the Scheduled Banks in Pakistan for the week ending February 17, 1950:—

(1) Demand Liabilities in Pakistan. (a) Borrowings from Banks Rs. 2,73,92,000; (b) Other Demand Liabilities Rs. 91,62,22,000.

(2) Time Liabilities in Pakistan:—(a) Borrowings from Banks Rs. 2,000; (b) Other Time Liabilities Rs. 20,72,65,000.

(3) Cash in Pakistan:—(a) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes Rs.. 2,000; (b) Pakistan Notes Rs. 3,72,09,000; (c) India Rupee Coin Rs. 70,000; (d) Pakistan Rupee Coin Rs. 6,05,000; (e) India Subsidiary Coin Rs. 3,14,000; (f) Pakistan Subsidiary Coin Rs. 1,44,000.

(4) Balance with the State Bank:—(a) Principal Office Rs. 15,91,94,000; (b) Other Offices and Branches Rs. 1,41,82,000.

(5) Advances in Pakistan Rs. 47,86,62,000.

(6) Bills Discounted in Pakistan Rs. 2,04,49,000.

On the 24th, the morrow of the

PRIVATE CONTORL OF JAP SHIPPING

TOKYO, March 4. (PTI-Reuter): General Douglas MacArthur, Allied Supreme Commander in Japan, today announced that the bulk of Japanese shipping will revert to private control on April 1.

Outside Japanese territorial waters, shipping will still be subject to Government authorities but all domestic shipping will be freed from Government control.

A spokesman said the action was in keeping with General MacArthur's policy to "remove all controls possible and return responsibility to private business".

THE STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Lack Of Indian Background

LONDON, March 4. (PTI-Reuter).

A British King's Counsel, Mr. J. P. Eddy, in a reference to the new Supreme Court of India said here yesterday: "As they enter upon their task of administering justice to the peoples of India the Chief Justice and his colleagues are assured of the good wishes of lawyers and others in this country"

Mr. Eddy, one of the first three British "Silks" (King's Counsel) to be enrolled in the Supreme Court, was addressing the East India Association on the history of the Privy Council from its beginning in the 12th century down to the last Indian appeal.

In the chair was Sir John Beaumont, K. C. member of the Privy Council since 1944, a former Chief Justice of Bombay and a former Judge of the Federal Court.

He said the great strength of the Privy Council had always been twofold. It was completely impartial, and could be seen by everybody to be impartial; it was always composed of the best judges available.

NO BACKGROUND

The personnel of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, said Sir John Beaumont, always comprised of the best judges in Britain, but of course, they were lacking in Indian background, which was necessary in dealing with Indian cases.

Mr. John Beaumont continued: "There is a weakness in having a Supreme Court, an alien court sitting many thousands of miles away from the scene of the litigation, and knowing nothing of the circumstances in which the litigation arose. The law is not static and must always develop and evolve with changes in society.

"The chaotic state of the law of adoption in Bombay and the vesting property in adopted sons would not have existed if the Privy Council had not consistently overhauled the decisions of the Bombay High Court over a large number of years.

"The Bombay judges, mainly Indian Judges, knew perfectly well what they were about. Unfortunately the Privy Council went back to the old law. The Bombay judges, however, knew it would not work under modern conditions.

RIGHTS UNDER ARTICLE 32

Supreme Court To Hear Petitions

NEW DELHI, March 4. (PTI): The Supreme Court of India will hear on Monday the first batch of petitions under Article 32 of the Constitution praying for the issue of suitable writs to enforce the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

Among the petitioners are some detenus lodged in Delhi Jail who challenge the validity of their detention.

Article 32 of the Constitution provides for the right to have the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution to be enforced through the Supreme Court and the court can issue high prerogative writs for the maintenance of these rights. These writs can be enforced throughout the territory of the Union.

British Protest To Hungary

LONDON, March 4, (PTI-Reuter): Britain is sending a note to Hungary protesting against seizure of British property without adequate compensation under the Hungarian Nationalisation Laws, a usually reliable source stated today. A United States note making a similar protest was delivered to the Hungarian Government yesterday.

TREATY VIOLATIONS

U. S. Charges Against Hungary

WASHINGTON, March 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The United States has charged Hungary with treaty violation by failing to compensate adequately American citizens whose property has been seized under the Hungarian Nationalisation Law.

A note was delivered yesterday to the Hungarian Government by the United States Legation making this accusation and criticising the general attitude of Hungary towards the rights of American nationals.

Paper Banned: Editor Arrested

RANGOON, March 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Police today arrested U. Ohn Khin, Managing Director of the Burma Press Syndicate and editor of the newspaper "Bamakhit", under an emergency ordinance following the banning of his newspaper on Wednesday.

The arrest was made as he was returning to his home by car.

Parliament Congress Party Meeting

NEW DELHI, March 4 (P.T.I.): A meeting of the Congress Party in the Parliament will be held at Council House tomorrow at 4 p.m. to discuss the budget, it is learnt.

GOONDAISM IN HYDERABAD

Congress Calls For A Plan To Combat It

NIZAMABAD, March 4. (PTI):

THE open session of the Hyderabad State Congress called for an immediate "all out" effort to eradicate "the Communist menace in the State" under a co-ordinated plan.

The State Congress in a resolution expressed its anxiety and alarm at the "unsuppressed growth of violence and goondaism which is going on under the name of Communism particularly in the Telangana area of the State".

The resolution said that the plan should be prepared and executed in complete co-operation with the public.

Besides the Communist Party "there are other unsocial elements which are perpetrating these barbarous crimes in order to wreak private vengeance or satisfy their lust for money or power", said the resolution.

Referring to the situation in Telangana the resolution said the situation had become worse because the Communists were able to secure a large amount of modern weapons like sten guns and 303's by illicit traffic from "different sources".

ECONOMY UPLIFT

The Congress said that to eradicate "the Communist menace" positive measures for the economic uplift of the toiling masses were an immediate necessity.

The Congress made the following suggestions also for acceptance by the Hyderabad Government to combat the Communist menace in co-operation with the public.

1. The State Congress organisation should be allowed to function in the Telangana districts of Warangal and Nalgonda.
2. The police force must be increased so as to have a centre for every five miles in the affected areas and for every 10 miles in less affected areas.
3. Village defence squads must be organised in co-operation with Congress leaders. These squads must work in close contact with and under the supervision of the police centres.
4. Congressmen in jail should be released immediately.

RED CHINA POSTPONES LAND DISTRIBUTION

Masses Not Yet Ready

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4. (PTI-Reuter): The Chinese Communist Government yesterday postponed its land distribution plan, according to a Peking official broadcast heard here yesterday.

The decree ruled that in the so-called "newly liberated," which includes most of China, land distribution would not start before the autumn harvest of 1950 in any event, and might be postponed until the autumn of 1951.

The announcement gave only an inferential reason for the delay. It spoke of taking action when "preparation has been adequate and the level of understanding and organisation among the masses is appropriate"

At the same time, it called for early reduction of land rents and fixed maximum collection of grain for tax at 32 per cent of the crops of tenants. Collections from landlords were set at maximum of 60 per cent "or in special cases 80 per cent".

The decree warned that neglected land may be allotted to others or used by the local government.

BRITAIN AFRAID OF RED CHINA

WASHINGTON, March 4. (PTI-Reuter): General William J. Donovan, counsel for two American companies claiming 70 aeroplanes at Hong Kong, told the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday that it seemed "the British are more afraid of the Communists than of the United States".

He said he had no quarrel with the British judge in Hong Kong who ruled he had no jurisdiction in the matter but the British Government should have acted.

It was absurd for the British Government to transfer planes to "the common enemy" and at the same time ask for American planes under Marshall Aid

Representative John Lodge (Republican) said the British attitude might have resulted from an American decision which he had learned "on good authority" not to help in the defence of Hong Kong if it were attacked.

Dollar Aid To Korea

WASHINGTON, March 4. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Paul Hoffman, Marshall Plan Chief, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday that the administration would seek 100 million dollars to aid Korea for the fiscal year beginning on July 1.

Aid to Korea during the current fiscal year had totalled 120 million dollars. Mr Hoffman said the administration had originally anticipated asking for 115 million dollars for Korea, but this had been reduced. He added that he did not know how much would be required to aid Fomosa and some South-East Asia nations, as the matter was still under discussion in the State Department.

Spain Recognises Bao Dai

MADRID, March 4. (PTI-Reuter): Spain, has at the request of France, recognised the new independent states Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia as members of the French Union. It was announced last night.

Unofficial but usually reliable sources said that Southern Korea was sending a diplomatic representative to Spain.

WASHINGTON, March 4. (PTI-Reuter): The House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill to grant statehood to Alaska.

The bill will now go to the Senate. If the Senate approves and President Truman signs the legislation Alaska would become the 49th state of the United States.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY

NEW YORK, March 4.

Previous Closing	32.67
Today's Opening	32.67
Difference	Nil
Today's Closing	32.30
Difference	—37

KARACHI COTTON MARKET

(From Our Corespondent)

KARACHI, March 4.

Cotton market steadier accout good demand on far east account.

Yesterday's spot sales eight thousand bales. Exports 1460 for China and Continental ports Cottonseeds quiet easy. Bullion steadier owing expectations of lowering of sales tax.

Current rates: Cotton NT rollers 70, Punjab 289F 70-8, FourF 68, Cottonseeds ready 55, March 5-6-6.

Gold 99-12.

Stock Exchange: State Bank 101, Habib Bank 200, Muslim Commercial Bank 40, Pakistan Industrial Corporation 515.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, March 4.

Stock Exchange opening prices:

Anaconda Copper Mining	30-3/8
General Motors	76-5/8

United States Steel unquoted.
Preference unquoted.

WAVE OF "LAND-GRABBING" SPREADS IN ITALY

More Than 100,000 Acres Seized

ROME March 4. (PTI-Reuter): In the new wave of "land-grabbing" by unemployed peasants in Southern Italy more than 100,000 acres have been seized in the past few days

Although a number of people were injured in a clash with the police at Sulmona, about 75 miles from Rome yesterday, the police have for the most part contented themselves with formal protests.

The Italian Government is expected to try and decide on Monday what action shall be taken.

Meanwhile, the campaign of land grabbing now threatens to spread into Central Italy.

THREAT

Agricultural union leaders threatened last night that unless the 12,000 unemployed and landless peasants on the estate of Prince Torlonia, received either work or land they would seize uncultivated areas on his estate at Fucino, north of Rome.

The Prince, Italy's biggest landlord, owns about 100,000. About 25,000 men and women live on his lands and almost 12,000 of them are unemployed and landless.

The 24-year old Prince has made it clear that he will not give up any of his land and squads of armed men are now patrolling the 40 mile road which encircles his estate at Fucino.

In Rome, it is feared that if the Torlonia peasants seized land on the Fucino estate, it would be a signal for action by all the other landless peasants in Central Italy.

British Legation Closes Information Section

LONDON, March 4. (PTI-Reuter): The British Legation's Information Section in Bucharest yesterday "suspended its activities" 24 hours after a Rumanian Government demand that it be closed. The British Foreign Office last night announced it had received a telegram from Bucharest yesterday that the section had been closed

WANTED FOR MURDER

During the early hours of the morning of the 19th February 1950, the Police found an injured boy lying on Club Road. The boy succumbed to his injuries the same day.

Enquiries made by the Police go to show that the deceased boy named Kamal Kishor S|O Shamlal was assaulted by one Kisan following a fight that took place in a lane adjoining Souters Street, Agripada.

The deceased whose relatives have so far not been traced was a fourteen year old youth, about 5' in height of slim build and fair complexion. On the day in question when removed by the Police he was found clothed in a shirt and a white pyjama.

His assailant who is known as Kisan is described as 22 years old, about 5' 4" in height, thinly built, dark complexion, and has long black hair. He is stated to be a labourer by occupation and normally haunts the Agripada Area. He is still at large.

The Police will greatly appreciate any information that will help them to trace any of the relatives of the deceased youth and his assailant. —(Police News).

Police Seek Witness In Bus Accident

On the 20th of Feb. 1950 at about 3-30 P.M. a "B" Route Double Decker BEST Bus. No. 4711 collided with a cyclist at the junction of Gowalia Tank Road and Forjett street.

The cyclist sustained fatal injuries and died while being removed in a taxi to a Hospital.

The Police who desire to obtain an eyewitness account to the incident will greatly appreciate any assistance rendered to them by any of the passengers who were travelling in the Bus at the time or from any member of the public who may have witnessed the accident.

The Gamdevi Police on Harvey Road who are investigating the matter can be communicated with at any time over Telephone No. 39811 Ext. 355.

CYCLE THEFTS

Cycles still continue to attract the attention of the cycle-thief. The Police are doing all they can to prevent and combat this type of crime. The cycling public have repeatedly been warned through the columns of the Press but instances have yet come to the notice of the police where cycles have been left unsecured and in streets unattended. The Police will appreciate any co-operation rendered to them by the public in their fight against eradicating this menace.

Budget Should Encourage Industrialists

SANGLI March 3 (PTI): The Sangli Chamber of Commerce today congratulated the Indian Finance Minister for presenting a surplus budget without new taxation in spite of adverse circumstances" In a resolution the Chamber said the budget was likely to give encouragement to industries and possible relief to masses It would also create confidence in the public mind that when Kashmir problem was solved satisfactorily more relief would be given to the people.

Ashoka Chakra Movement

BANARAS, March 3, (PTI): "The Ashoka Chakra Movement" sponsored by the Theosophical Society was inaugurated here at a function presided over by Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Shri Taran Shankar, a leading member of the Banaras bar.

The movement aims at inculcating among the people principles of right citizenship by inviting their attention to the need of making the moral and spiritual ideals for which India stood for ages the basis of national reconstruction.

Outlaw Shot Dead

FEROZEPUR, March 4. (PTI): Malsingh a notorious outlaw was shot dead by police in an encounter yesterday. Malsingh fired nearly 20 rounds with his rifle and also threw a hand-grenade at the party but none was injured.

He was wanted in connection with a number of dacoities and murders. Jagir Singh another proclaimed dacoit was arrested yesterday near Amritsar.

GOVT. BLAMED FOR CLOTH CRISIS

Somani Suggests Reductions In Cost Of Raw Cotton

BOMBAY, Saturday: In the course of his presidential speech at the second day's session of the All-India Textile Conference, Mr. G. D. Somani, President of the Western Indian Chamber of Commerce, stressed the need of keeping down production costs in the textile industry so that indigenous cloth could compete in the foreign market.

As a means to this end the speaker suggested reductions in the cost of raw cotton, which comprised between 40 and 50 per cent of the cost of cloth, and the gearing up of labour to such a pitch of efficiency that the increase in labour costs was balanced by the increase in production.

If these two factors were effectively controlled, he added, it would be possible for the textile industry to keep down its manufacturing cost.

Apart from these factors, however, he stated, there was also the need of replacements of existing worn-out machinery as well as the need for expansion. In view, however, of the fact that the cost of machinery from dollar areas was almost prohibitive and the sterling areas were not in a postion to clear orders for textile machinery expeditiously enough, the future of the industry in this country seems far from rosy, he declared.

WRONG WAY

Mr. Somani said that Government's efforts to bring down the prices of cloth had actually brought about a crisis in the industry, particularly because no control had been imposed on the prices of raw cotton.

This was, he said, a wrong way of tackling inflation, which could be effectively checked only when production was kept at the highest level. In view of these factors, he declared that "the recently fixed low prices of cloth might again lead indirectly to a further dose of infation."

PHYSICULTURIST 'HANGS' HIMSELF ON STAGE

Thrilling Displays At C. J. Hall

An interesting and spectacular programme of physical culture displays and other items, including one of body beautiful competition, was gone through at the C. J. Hall on Wednesday arranged by the city's well-known physiculturist, Prof. Temurasp P. Daruwala. The items that provided an enjoyable evening were varied including those from Smti. Kunda Waman Chauker, Sjts B. S. Benjamin and J. L. Sambre (lathi self-defence), bottle-balancing feats by Sjt. Bulsara of Marker's P. Home and knife-throwing by Prof. Savarna.

The programme was rounded off by Prof. Daruwala by lifting weights of 500 lbs. by the neck, smashing of tourmaund stone on the head, and barbending. Then in the presence of two doctors, as attendant, viz., Drs. Dara Hakim and Master, he stopped the beating of his pulse and heart for three minutes, but the "piece de resistance" was the one of 'self-hanging' by the gallows on the stage itself, which was watched with bated breath by all.

A body beautiful competition, held in memory of Mr. Bahadur, brother of Prof. Daruwala, was decided and three prizes of cups were awarded. Major Sohrab Bamji, complimenting the professor for his efforts in promotion of physiculture, stressed the need for the promotion of physical culture in India by which the young generation would grow into a healthy and virile nation.

Swedish Army Tries 'Production Committees'

STOCKHOLM. Sweden's army is trying out "production committees" regular meetings of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men.

On the lines of production committees in factories the military committees will discuss troop welfare, military efficiency recruiting and other matters affecting the life of a soldier.

The first committee is being formed in the Halland (West Sweden) infantry regiment .It consists of two commissioned officers two non-commissioned officers nine recruits and a welfare officer. The colonel of the regiment is presiding over it.—(PTI-Reuter).

NARCOTIC HABIT IN INDIA

Enquiry Urged

JAMMU, March 4 (PTI): Sir Ramnath Chopra, Director of Kashmir Government Drug Research Laboratories, suggested here yesterday the immediate launching of a comprehensive and well co-ordinated enquiry into the extent of narcotic habit in India. He said: "India's four million drug addicts present a delicate but formidable problem to her doctors and scientists"

Sir Ramnath Chopra returned here recently after attending a meeting of the Expert Committee of World Health Orgnisation on habit forming drugs, as Indian consultant.

He said that he had asked the Committee to send trained experts to India to undertake intensive "probe" into the problem. His proposal would now go to United Nations Commission on Narcotics for necessary action.

Sir Ramnath called upon the State Governments of India to take note of the wide-spread prevalence of illicit liquor distillation. The fall in the number of narcotic consumers in India he said, was due to rigid Government control of poppy production and price increase but this had to certain extent resulted in illicit production of narcotics.

Soviet Boycott Of U. N. Meetings

LAKE SUCCESS, March 3, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary General, said at a press conference today that he did not think the Russia'n and their Allies would return to United Nations meetings until the Chinese question was settled.

Mr. Lie said every ancle of the deadlock had been explored but it seemed as if the Soviet Union were determined to keep away from United Nations meetings until a Communist Chinese representative replaced the present Nationalist one.

Referring to the private talks he has been having with various delegations, Mr. Lie said nothing had been decided about holding a special General Assembly to deal with China and atomic energy.

He said "the matter is still under discussion among the delegations".

Asked if he had proposed holding a special assembly in Moscow, the Secretary General said he had not in fact taken this point up specifically.

He added that "all possibilities" for better East-West relations had been examined

WORLD STATE FOR PEACE

Mr. Tamizuddin Has No Faith In U.N.

LAHORE, March 4. (PTI-Reutetr): Mr. Tamizuddin, President of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, told the All-Pakistan Science Conference here today that hopes placed on the United Nations Organisation were vanishing and the world was becoming painfully conscious of the inadequacy of the organisation.

The United Nations Organisation had the same drawback as the League of Nations though to a small degree, he said.

Political thought, therefore, was veering round the idea of a world Government as the only remedy, he added.

Mr. Tamizuddin said that the refusal on the part of national states to surrender the requisite quantum of sovereignty to the world would stand as a stumbling block on the way of a world state.

He said he was confident that political scientists in Pakistan and elsewhere would not be deterred for that reason from focusing their attention on "this all-important world problem".

DISINTEGRATION OF HYDERABAD

Tirth Says It Is Urgent

NIZAMABAD, (Hyderabad State), Feb. 4 (PTI): Addressing the Subjects Committee on the resolution Swami Ramanand Tirth, the outgoing President of the State Congress, declared that they could not wait for an all-India decision on the disintegration of Hyderabad, for, he felt, any delay would be against the State's interests.

The Swamiji said he visualised "grave consequences" if the question was unduly delayed, for developments prior to police action in Hyderabad, he said had given rise to reactionary and communal forces in the State, and a stage was reached when these forces were prepared even for a 'show-down" with the Indian Union.

If at all any element of communalism was left over in India, it was in Hyderabad alone. the Swamiji declared.

"RED" EXPANSION

He said already two Districts had fallen a prey to "Communist expansion" and if the question of disintegration was delayed consequent on a constitutional provision preventing territorial adjustments for 10 years, he said, another District where the Communists had partly spread would follow suit with gravest repercussions

The Swamiji stressed the need for evolving concrete views on the question of distintegration of Hyderabad State. The issue involved many complications, he said, and added, while disintegrating and merging the parts with continguous areas, there should be no division in the linguistic areas created by disintegration

SPLIT LIKELY

The Swamiji said he feared the possibility of Marathwada Districts of Hyderabad being split into two groups, one of three Districts and the other of two, to be merged with Madhya Pradesh and Bombay respectively. This question, he added, required active consideration of the parties concerned as it was in their interest that such division should not take place, the Swamiji said.

The resolution, was passed in the open session tonight.

EARLY ELECTION TO PANCHAYATS

Punjab's Appeal To A.I.C.C.

JULLUNDUR, March 4 (PTI): The Punjab State Congress Committee has suggested to the All-India Congress Committee to hold elections of Panchayat Congress Centres in the first week of April 1950, it is officially learnt here today.

The reason put forth by the P.S.C.C. is that the second week of April would be the National Week and that after that the harvest would start, making it difficult for kisans, who formed the large majority of Congress members, to participate in the elections.

Metropolitan Resigning

LONDON, March 4 (PTI-Reuter): The Most Reverend George C. Hubback, the Metropolitan of the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon, is resigning on June 30, 1950 and is returning to England, it was announced here today. He has served in India since 1909

B. C. G. Campaign In Mysore

BANGALORE, March 4.

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned the starting of a campaign for popularising B C G Vaccination in the State. A team of Scandinavian doctors and nurses has arrived in Bangalore on behalf of the United Nations International Tuberculosis Campaign to train local teams in B C G vaccination technique. After training, the local teams will carry on the work and also train other teams, so that mass vaccination could be conducted all over the state.

With the five other groups now working in various parts of the country, the Scandinavian doctors have so far trained 64 local teams. Over 500,000 persons in the country have been B C G tested and 180,000 have been inoculated since the campaign started.

The newspaper was sealed under orders of the Home Ministry after publishing political articles about the Burmese Cabinet.

COLONIALISM MUST QUIT ASIA

India Should Not Recognise Puppet Raj In Viet Nam

By N. HARIHARAN

WITH the recognition of the French propped up Bao Dai regime in Viet Nam by America, Britain and Australia, the Russo-U.S. 'cold war' has taken a new phase in the East.

It has presented a new problem to India—to make a choice between toeing the Anglo-American line in the name of Commonwealth solidarity and upholding the independent tenets of her foreign policy, and this article makes a powerful plea for a realistic and dispassionate approach to the issue in the light of universally accepted facts which in all events militate against recognition of the Bao Dai regime.

India's Prime Minister of international repute, Pandit Nehru, has repeatedly declared that the cornerstone of India's foreign policy is a healthy neutrality—a stand which will enable her to judge every issue on its own merits without any consideration of conforming to regional or territorial alignments and pacts. India, he has always asserted, shall strive to function as a stabilising force in promoting world peace: she stands for the freedom of all subject nations and is against the exploitation of one country by another, under whatever pretence it be. She has been bold in recognising the sovereignty of new regimes, if derived from the people, and has always adopted a realistic approach to every issue judging each on its own merits. And it is but natural she should view the question of establishing relations with Viet Nam too in the same manner.

Political inhibitions should on no account blind us to realities. In the matter of according recognition to the Communist regime in China, Pandit Nehru was able to carry the entire support of the country—though the majority of Indian people are against the Communist pattern of Government—because of the realisation that our dislike of Communism can in no way alter the democratic and popular nature of the new Government in China. If the majority of the Chinese people decide to be governed in the Communist fashion it ill behoves India to be enimical to them on the ground of her aversion for that form of Government as it is sheer bankruptcy of wisdom that the pattern of administration in other countries should prevent us from co-operating with them to mutual advantage. Undoubtedly it was one of the master strokes of Indian diplomacy when she took a bold and independent stand in promptly recognising the new regime in China refusing to be "bullied and coerced" to follow the Commonwealth (rather Uncle Sam's) dictation. There is little to wonder if she ignores what America and the Commonwealth countries have done in the Indo-China issue and follows her own independent line of policy.

It is an indisputable fact that if the people of Asia are to progress there can be no more exploitation of any parts of this area by Western Powers; and colonialism, which is nothing but a glorified name for the exploitation of subject nations, is on its last legs in Viet Nam.

As the leading power is the East it is the duty and obligation of India to hasten the end of this system of exploitation and she can sound the hands-off signal to France in this regard if she refuses to recognise the Bao Dai Government, which is but a puppet administration set up by the French to prolong their hold over this portion of the globe.

Puppet All Through

Events of the last war and developments thereafter in Indo-China prove the opportunist nature of this French propped up ruler, who was ever ready to dance to the tune of any one who would keep him in power. When during the final phase of the last war Japan invaded Indo-China and defeated the French, Bao Dai, who till then recognised the suzerainty of the French, lost no time in accepting the suzerainty of the Nippons. If he was really prompted by patriotic instincts and cared for the freedom and well-being of the people of Indo-China he ought to have taken advantage of the situation created by the desertion of the French to proclaim the independence of his country as well as fight the Japanese if they refused to accept the sovereignty of his country.

Bao Dai's "rival claimant" for recognition Dr. Ho Chi Minh the acknowledged leader of the people of Viet Nam on the other hand has always been a true nationalist. Ever since he plunged himself into politics he has been fighting for the freedom of Viet Nam. When the Japanese overran his country he organised underground resistance groups and fought against the Japanese.

Dr. Ho never had any soft corner neither for the French nor the Japanese and has been ever uncompromising on their quitting the country.

On cessation of hostilities in August, 1945, he took time by the forelock to proclaim the freedom of Viet Nam. ..

The defeat of the Japanese had made their hold over Viet Nam no longer possible, and he saw there was no time to be lost to establish a free Government of Viet Nam Accordingly he made the historic proclamation of the establishment of the People's Republc of Viet Nam on September 2, 1945, which the French thought untenable and unjustifiable, and again landed troops and began a fight to recapture their lost power.

Bao Dai, the ex-Emperor, had by this time flown to France to take refuge and it was not until the French scored a success by dint of their brute military strength and invited him to function as a puppet he dared set foot on Viet Nam soil. And it is such a "monarch", an arch opportunist without any principles that the French want to thrust on the people of Viet Nam. Strange democracy indeed!

Asian Tito

The Viet Minh Party, of which Dr. Ho Chi Minh is the leader, is the only Nationalist party in Indo-China. Though it is charged with Communist leanings, and no doubt they boldly express their preference for Communist ideologies, it in no way tells on their Nationalist fervour.

Just like his counter part in Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito, Dr. Ho Chi Minh, if one is to judge by his actions so far, will not hesitate to resist any move from Russia if it is against the interests of his motherland.

The fact that Soviet Russia has accorded recognition to the Ho Chi Minh regime should not make us believe that they are the handmaids of Russia out to establish a Communist Empire in the East. If one were to make friendly appreciation and friendly approaches by the Soviet a criterion for branding any country as Red, then one may even accuse India also of falling into the Communist camp; For it was only very recently that Stalin expressed his great appreciation of the independent foreign policy of India when our ambassador to Russia Mr. Radhakrishnan called on the Marshal.

India has shown by her bold and independent stand at the last commonwealth Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Ceylon that she is now in world politics a new force on whom depends the balance of power in the East. Though she is symbolically within the Commonwealth of Nations that in no way will influence her from taking an independent decision on any diplomatic issue

In the Viet Nam case also she can keep herself within the track of neutrality by not recognising both the Bao Dai and the Ho Chi Minh, regimes even though reason dictates recognition being awarded to the Ho Chi Minh set up, backed up as it is by an overwhelming majority of the people of Viet Nam.

Avoid Trap

The most judicious course India could adopt is to ask the French to withdraw their troops forthwith from Viet Nam and demand a free and unfettered plebiscite to be held on the question of the future administrative set up of the country, under the auspices of the United Nations. In fact that was the course America, Britain and her satellites should have taken if they were earnest about upholding the tenets of the United Nations Charter.

It needs no argument to convince even the lay man that recognition of the Bao Dai regime by the Anglo-Americans is but a move to make Indo-China a pawn in the battle between capitalism and Communism and India must refuse to take any sides in this issue by unequivocably declaring that she will on no account recognise the Government of Bao Dai.

ANNAMITES GREET THEIR EMPEROR

A crowd of loyalist Annamites seen as they gathered in the streets of SAIGON to greet BAO DAY—the Emperor of Annam during his tour of the provinces of French Indo-China.

A 'POLIO' IS NO SICK MAN

★

(Continued from Page 3)

ceive the burning hot packs. And then, the spasms soothed, you sleep.

Caught In Trap

When they remove the packs, you come wide awake again, with the thought riveted in your mind that your family will soon have no money to live on. An overpowering problem is presented by the costs of the hospital and your treatment. In a very short time, the hospital payment plan to which you have subscribed for years will become meaningless. The medical equipment and attention which surrounds you indicates the terrific expense of polio—and this may continue for many months. Your mind begins its familiar rage at the trap in which you have been caught

You look across the distance to the inert body on the neighbouring bed. It's a joke, a lousy joke, to think that there might be an exchange of help between you. You are sinking steadily, and there is no support beneath you anywhere. You are busy at the crime of creating terrific expenses while helpless to provide income for your dependents.

Certainly the general situation would be improved if polio took you down out of consciousness, as it did in the first few days of its attack, and this time left you there.

"March Of Dimes"

But this mood does not hold, because the visiting period comes round and your wife appears carrying a miracle in the shape of a brisk white business envelope.

She reads it to you, and gratefulness at what it says makes you weep together. There is an organization called the National Foundation For Infantile Paralysis....Oh yes, you had heard of it....Something called The March Of Dimes to which you gave a few dollars every year....But the important aspects of it have escaped your attention.

The letter says that you are not to worry if you do not have the money to pay for your treament. The letter says that the National Foundation For Infantile Paralysis will stand behind you, taking care of all your medical and hospital expenes, if need be, until you are able to go to work again.

Until you are able to work again, the letter says. It lets you know that you were not lost forever, but only out of circulation for a while because of a dreadful accident.

You try to think over this remarkable attitude carefully, but the tears kept coming.

"I never heard of anything like it", your wife keeps saying.

"You mean I don't have to worry?" You ask cautiously at last.

She assures you by smiles and clutching your tired shoulders.

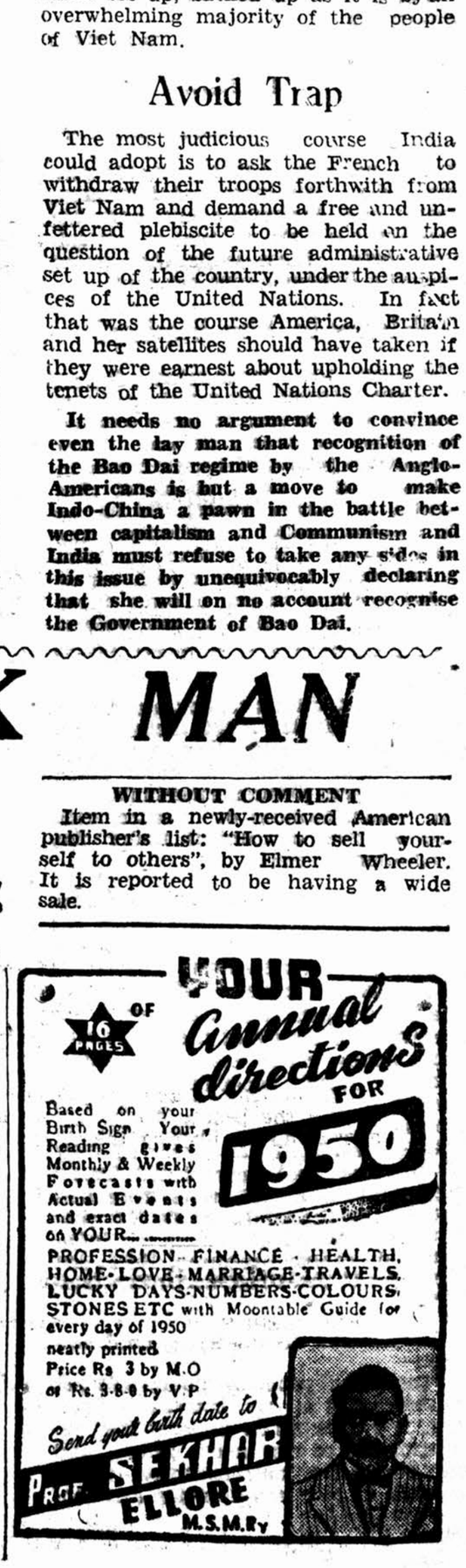
After she is gone, you can still see her smiling, and you see that the letter means precisely what it says. This Foundation has suddenly become a personal and powerful friend of yours. Down underneath you somewhere a support has risen. You can almost feel it with your feet. It is almost like feeling a floor with feet that suddenly can move again.

The full stop—the spot you put at the end of a sentence—has been weighed by scientists at the atomic energy laboratory at New Brunswick, New Jersey. It weighed .000000035 oz.

Sunday Express, London

WITHOUT COMMENT

Item in a newly-received American publisher's list: "How to sell yourself to others", by Elmer Wheeler. It is reported to be having a wide sale.


YOUR
16 PAGES OF
Annual directions FOR
1950
Based on your Birth Sign Your Reading gives Monthly & Weekly Forecasts with Actual Events and exact dates on YOUR.....
PROFESSION-FINANCE-HEALTH, HOME-LOVE-MARRIAGE-TRAVELS, LUCKY DAYS-NUMBERS-COLOURS, STONES ETC with Moontable Guide for every day of 1950
neatly printed
Price Rs 3 by M.O or Rs. 3-8-0 by V.P
Send your birth date to
PROF. SEKHAR
ELLORE
M.S.M.Ry

From Our Correspondent *New Delhi (By Air)*

Economy Is Missing Link

PROBE BEHIND FIGURES IN CENTRAL BUDGET

THE Budget speech of the Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai has been the principal topic of discussion during the week. It was one of the cleverest speeches I have heard in Parliament. Standing behind a reading desk and with professorial look on his face, Dr. John Matthai spoke extempore for an hour and half, as he would have done to a class of students. He was really good.

The Finance Minister has budgeted for an expenditure of Rs. 337.88 crores in 1950-51 as against the revised estimates amounting to Rs. 336.10 for 1949-50; an increase of Rs. 1.78 crores over last year's expenditure. Of this Defence is responsible for Rs. 168.01 crores. Leaving 169.87 crores, for civil side, showing an increase of Rs. 3.83 crores over last year's revised estimates. Answering poser "is this your much boosted economy campaign", Finance Minister, playing with figures was able to reduce this amount to Rs. 36.59 crores and said:—"I suggest very respectfully to the House that the field of expenditure to which economy cuts are properly applicable is denoted by this figure."

Presumption is that the items he enumerated separately were those to which the economy cut could not be made applicable. These included various nation building activities, scientific services, agriculture, medical, health and so on. Here the comparative statement of expenditure of these welfare Ministers:—

	1949-50 Rs.	1950-51 Rs.
Ministry of Agriculture	51,19,500	17,30,21,900
Ministry of Food	41,55,30,100	29,74,39,100
Ministry of Rehabilitation	9,95,17,000	6,14,88,000
Department of Scientific Research	1,60,92,000	2,17,48,000
Ministry of Labour	3,02,26,600	2,71,84,100
Ministry of Works	17,93,68,300	14,68,60,600
Ministry of Education	4,76,52,600	4,79,14,200
Ministry of Health	2,22,34,200	2,27,83,700

It will be seen that the expenditure und the Ministries of Education, Health and Agriculture and scientific Research has gone up, that of Agriculture, three times while that under Scientific Research cent per cent.

Where Is The Saping?

Initiating the devaluation debate, Dr. John Matthai had rightly asserted that the Government of India was living beyond its means. He had then visualised a saving of Rs. 40 crores in 1949-50 budget and double of that amount in 1950-51 budget. So far as the revenue Budget is concerned, the small surplus of Rs. .49 lakhs for 1949-50 has been converted into a deficit of 3.94 crores of rupees. In other words there was no saving. He has budgeted for a small surplus of Rs. 1,31 crores for 1950-51.

The Finance Minister explained that the figure of Rs. 169.87 included expenditure under the following items:—

1. Administration of states taken over as Chief Commissionerships.
2. Administration of Central subjects in states and unions, under the integration scheme.
3. Privy purses of the Indian Rulers.
4. Grants by the Centre under the financial integration scheme. These four items of expenditure aggregated to Rs. 26.18 crores. Deducting that amount one gets Rs. 143.69 crores as the civil expenditure of the partitioned India minus Indian States. As against this, the civil expenditure of undivided India amounted to Rs. 38.97 crores, in 1938-39, Rs. 81.46 crores in 1943-44 and Rs. 143.37 crores in 1946-47. In other words, partitioned India's expenditure is Rs .32 crores more than that of the United India Dr Matthai dwelt at considerable length on inflation and economic recovery. Here are the views of three leading British Bankers:—

Chairman of Lloyds Bank, Lord Balfour:—

"Too much public spending still lies at the root of all our economic difficulties. It is this which impedes the redistribution of our labour force and our economic independence, which compels us to retain licencing and control after four years of peace."

Sir William Goodenough; Chairman Barkley Bank:—

"The present rate of Government expenditure in relation to national income with the resultant demand for revenue is one of the prime obstacles to recovery. It is directly conducive to inflation and is serious threat to the whole future of our country."

Mr. Harold Bibby, Chairman, Martin Bank:—

"Problems of inflationary effects and high costs of production can be overcome. There can be three operative factors for inflation, namely national or public expenditure. Banks giving excessive credit or payment of high wages for an inadequate output of work."

Line Of Least Resistance

All the three views urge a reduction in public expenditure as a principal means for economic recovery. The Finance Minister has selected the line of least resistance, namely a relief in income tax. Coming months should show whether this relief by itself would step up production and thereby act as a brake to inflation. Here is the programme of the welfare state:—

(A) REVENUE BUDGET

Reorganisation of the Forest Research Institute	5,60,000
Forest College, Coimbatore	2,40,000
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	65,00,000
National Institute of Sciences, India	2,16,000
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science	2,66,000
Birbal Sahni Institute of People Botany, Lucknow	1,50,000
Other Research Institutes	1,25,000
Provision for Research Expenditure	59,50,000
Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore	1,22,000
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	1,70,000
Bombay Natural History Society	30,000
Indian Science Congress Calcutta	1,45,000
Engineering and Technological Institutes	45,00,000
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	50,00,000
Indian Museum, Calcutta	44,000
Implementation of the Interim recommendations of the Scientific Manpower Committee	22,64,000
Taking over of Lawrence Memorial Schools at Lovedale and Sanawar	12,43,000
Fellowships to French students	31,000
Scholarships to scheduled castes and backward classes	10,00,000
Scholarships to students from Asian, African and Commonwealth countries	2,84,000
Cultural Relations with foreign countries	1,00,000
GRANTS TO:—	
Deccan College Post-graduate Research Institute	25,000
Hindustani Prachar Sabha	36,000
Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal	1,42,000
Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta	4,50,000
Ram Krishna Institute of Calture	33,000
Tamil Academy, Chepauk	50,000
Aligarh University	6,00,000
Delhi University	9,23,000
Jamia Millia	2,36,000
Central Universities	5,00,000
Anjuman-e-Tarake-e-Urdu	36,000
Banasthali Vidya Pith	25,000
Hindi Sahitya Sammelan	86,000
Tata Institute of Social Sciences	2,00,000
Indian Women's University	1,00,000
Benaras University	8,54,000
Vishwabharathi	4,00,000
Public Schools in India	1,00,000
Delhi Schools of Economics	25,000
Lady Irwin College, New Delhi	25,000
Benaras Universities Agriculture College	350,000
Central College, Delhi	3,30,000
Grant to Indian Nursing Council	25,000
Dental Council of India	30,000
Delhi University for Tuberculosis Institute	2,50,000
Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital	11,25,000
Institute of Hygiene and Public Health	1,81,000
Malaria Institute of India	2,91,000
Grant to Indian Research Fund Association	10,80,000
Manufacture of B.C.G. Vaccine	87,000
B.C.G. Vaccination Programme	4,18,000
India's Share of Expenditure on the implementation of W.H.O. Programme	4,97,000
U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund Programme	6,23,000
Anti-T.B. Centre New Delhi	1,61,000
Inspection of imported Food Grains at Major Ports	3,86,000
Subsidy to blindness, tuberculosis and leprosy schemes	3,00,000
Anti-Malaria operation in Coorg	1,00,000
Grant to Central Sugarcane & Tobacco Committee	33,75,000
Grant to Central Arecanut Committee	3,00,000
Grant to Rajasthan Underground Water Sources Board	1,50,000
Plant protection, Quarantine and Storage	12,10,000
Central Vegetable Breedings Station	45,000
Grant to Indian Central Jute Committee	10,00,000
Cottage Industries Board	16,00,000
Grant to the Central silk Board	2,000
Contribution to F.A.O.	10,52,000
Contribution to W.H.O.	22,90,000
Central National Museum of Art	1,50,000
EDUCATION:—	
National Cultural Trust	1,00,000
Development schemes in Ahmer	3,66,000
Basic Education in Centrally Administrated area	1,50,000
Central Institute of Education	1,90,000
Delhi schemes	18,27,000
Preparation of text books on federal languages	45,000
Film library of central bureau of education	65,000
Grants for fundamental research	2,00,000
Central Institute of Psychology	50,000
Eastern Higher Technical Institution	25,00,000
Adult (Social) Education	2,50,000
Secondary Education Committee	1,00,000
Grants for Physical Education	1,00,000
Training Centre for blind Adults	1,60,000
Grants to National Academy of Hindustani Music, Lucknow	25,000
Central College of Karnatic Music, Madras	25,000
Braille Printing Press	1,10,000
Grants to Institutes for juvenile Destitutes	85,000
Other schemes	1,29,000
Preparation of Dictionary of Scientific Terminology	45,000
Medical College and Hospital for Licentiates in Calcutta	19,75,000
Upgrading of Medical Colleges in India	6,75,000
AGRICULTURE:—	
Palm Gur Development scheme	82,000
Central Potato Research Institute	3,26,000
Central College of Agriculture	4,55,000
G.M.F. schemes in centrally administrated areas	30,00,000
Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack	2,13,000
Poultry Development scheme, Ajmer	25,000
Jute Development schemes	19,84,000
VETERINARY:—	
Cattle breeding farm, Jubbulpore	3,00,000
Fisheries schemes	9,99,000
Central Waterways, Irrigation & Navigation commission	22,00,000
Advanced studies abroad	7,87,000
Agriculture Labour Enquiry Committee	7,50,000
Resettlement	71,85,000
(B) CAPITAL BUDGET	
Stores and equipment for Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun	10,00,000
IRRIGATION PROJECTS:—	
Kosi	16,70,000
Narbada and Tapti	8,00,000
Assam Valley	4,00,000
Sabarmati	1,80,000
Damodar Valley	1,60,00,000
Ganga Barrage	2,50,000
Madhya Pradesh & Bastar Investigations	1,00,000
Irrigation Works in Cutch	10,00,000
Land and Buildings for CWING	5,50,000
AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT:—	
Central Potato Research Institute	3,00,000
Central Rice Institute—Land & Building	1,00,000
Buildings for Agricultural Research Institute	3,00,000
Subsidies for Coal Miners Houses	8,00,000
Grants for Development (G.M.F.)	9,20,00,000
Grants for Education schemes	25,00,000
Grants for Higher Technical Institute	14,20,000
Fertiliser Factory, Sindri	5,09,00,000
Fisheries Research schemes	7,25,000
Govt. Housing Factory	15,00,000
Grant to Council of Industrial and Scientific Research for Construction of National Laboratories	75,00,000
Loans to States including loans for Grow More Food	24,15,00,000
Stores etc. for training of demobilised Services Personnel	11,75,000

There are full twelve months to the next Budget. In between more welfare activities may added, thereby converting the small surplus into deficit.

RULES OF EYE CARE

★

1. Have your eyes examined periodically by an eye specialist. If you're between 18 and 35, and you have no symptoms of eye trouble you may go either to an optometrist or an ophthalmologist. An ophthalmologist is a medical doctor: an optometrist isn't, but he's equipped to give a complete visual examination and prescribe glasses if you need them. It's generally agreed that youngsters under 18 and people over 35 should be examined by an eye doctor.

2. When you're reading or doing close work, stop to rest every 20 to 30 minutes. Either close your eyes, or look off into the distance for about five minutes.

3. Always read sitting up straight, with your book or work held on the same level as your eyes.

4. Give your eyes enough light, of the right kind. Avoid glare and strong sunlight.

5. Wear sunglasses when you're out in the bright sun. Be sure they're large, of dark colour, and are made of optically ground and polished glass.

6. Never wash your eyes, unless a physician orders you to do so. If a physician isn't available, and it seems urgent to wash them, use just lukewarm water.

7. If your eyes hurt or itch, don't rub them or try to treat them yourself. If the discomfort doesn't disappear within 12 to 24 hours, see an eye doctor.

8. Don't exercise your eyes except under professional guidance.

'FATHER, FORGIVE THEM..'

By R. K. DALAL

HOW still and placid are the waters of a pond! No one ordinarly would imagine that such stillness could ever be broken by a storm. To think so would be sheer madness. People all around were kindly and sympathetic to each other.

Shantipur, a village of two hundred and odd houses, was such a place. Peace and tranquity reigned over the place. People lived here in perfect peace and amity with each other. One day a rumour came floating that there was the likelihood of a disturbance breaking out in the village.

"Impossible" said Ramabai, a village nurse. "I don't believe it. People who have lived peacefully so long could not be so foolish as to disturb it wantonly."

The village boy who had communicated this rumour to Ramabai said: "Sister, whether you believe it or not, what I say is true. I have heard some people discussing this plot behind the walls last night. I heard them solemnly resolve to create disturbance and break the peace."

"Sister", said the boy in whisper, "Do not give my name as your informant. If they come to know that I had played the informant, they will not keep my property safe. They will burn it down."

She was all in a flurt.

●

Ramabai was a village nurse. She had taken to this profession after her husband's death. Twenty years ago, she had settled down in this small village as a nurse, helping the rich and the poor alike when there were any pregnancy cases in their midst. The news that day had made her most anxious and apprehensive. She lost all nerve. She did not know what to do. Whom should she confide in? Whose help should she seek? "Magan" said she, "would you do one favour?"

"Certainly, sister. I am so grateful to you for saving my mother when she was hovering between life and death. How could I forget your timely aid?"

"Look, Magan, if these people attack my house, what shall I do alone—unaided, a mere woman—against so many hostile persons of the village? I can bear up if they burn down everything that I possess, if they would only let me alive and leave my medicine and instrument box alone."

Pausing awhile she added: "Could you keep this for a couple of days in your house? If your mother needs my help again, how shall I attend on her without this box?"

The boy said: "Give me, I shall keep it safe with me."

Ramabai quickly brought out her bag of instruments and medicines, locked it up and gave it to the boy.

●

Re-entering her small house, she looked all over. Old memories stirred within her. In this house, she had spent twenty long and happy years after becoming a nurse and acquiring a B.P.N.A. diploma. She had decided to leave Bombay and stay in her mother's village. Soon after, her mother died. In the village there was no doctor, nor any nurse. Believing that hers was a noble profession of service to the sick and the ailing, she started practice in the village in a small way. She developed gradually a good clientele. Poor people came from far and near seeking her help and she ungrudgingly gave it to all, treated them skilfully and, as luck would have it, successfully. Her good name and work gradually spread. She had no enemies. Her good work brought recognition and appreciation from all. People had a great respect for her and her work. Why should people be so wicked as to create chaos where there ruled law and order and bring death and desolation where previously reigned peace and prosperity?

●

On the day of the incident she had prepared her morning meals and was sitting down to eat. Hardly had she eaten one or two morsels, when she heard in the distance commingled shouting of a crowd moving in the direction of her house. There was much din and shouting of slogans and she looked out of her window and was shocked to find a big gathering of people. It was a motley crowd. Some were walking, some had crowded in carts driving them hither and thither. Some were armed with axes, some with knives and daggers and such other weapons.

"Victory to Mahatma Gandhi, Down with Bourgeois" went up the cry and re-echoed from several throats. About five to seven hundred people were marching along bent upon mischief and arson. Shortly after she saw a house in the distance go up in flames and a huge volume of smoke ensued with tongues of fire leaping to the sky. The whole house was quickly enveloped in flames. The house had belonged to a poor Brahmin of the locality. At the sight of this her heart was in her mouth. She was frightened beyond words. Her whole body began to tremble and quake like an aspan leaf. Quickly she shut back the window, gathered a few rupees from her drawer, put on her only gold necklace and a ring. Scarcely had she finished when there was heard a thud of knocking on the door of her house below.

"Open the door quickly" cried the crowd outside. For the moment she felt the world whirling round her. She could not see. She felt faint. Summoning all her courage she looked out through the trellis of her window. Nathoo, a tailor of the village, had become the ringleader of the crowd. She could recognize in the crowd many a familiar face. Nathoo had a tin of kerosene in his hand ready to set the house on fire.

●

Nathoo was the same person whose mother she had attended upon during one of her difficult pregnancies. She was in throes of a child-birth. She wept bitterly. It was the month of Shravan. It was the day of Gokulastami. There was heavy downpour all day. On such an inclement night, she went out in answer to the piteous entreaties and importunities of the husband of a woman patient. After strenuous work of many hours, she was able to bring about safe delivery of the first male child. Since it was her first living child, he was named Nathoo. The grateful mother wept holding the child to Ramabai saying, "This child and my life are in your hands. We are both alive because of you. I do not know how I shall ever repay this debt of gratitude."

What an irony of fate! Today this same Nathoo, whose life she was instrumental in saving, was inciting the crowd to burn down her house. There were many others to whose families she had rendered similar services. In whichever house there was a cry of ailment, thither she went with love and sympathy. Her single idea was service to the ailing and the sick. Today all this was forgotten. Frenzy had seized the multitude. They were bent upon destruction. There was delay in opening the door.

The shout went up. "If she does not want to open the door and save herself, let her also burn merrily along with it. Sprinkle kerosene all over" ordered Nathoo to his companions. "Not a single house shall stand in the village which belongs to these hateful Brahmins. Bring me the matchbox, I shall myself ignite the bonfire."

Ramabai stood up and threw open the doors with a bang in the face of the crowd. She pleaded before Nathoo, "What have I done to you to be so cruelly punished? Have I not rendered aid....." Hardly had the words been out of her mouth when she was jostled about by the crowd who pushed her roughly aside. The house was then set ablaze with all its contents. In the blazing afternoon sun, she was rendered homeless and thrown out penniless, friendless, resourceless on the street. She took a last longing, lingering look at her erstwhile home which was all in flames. Just then some one shouted at her from inside a house where she was looking out to move in, lest the crowd should attack and set fire to this house also.

She trudged along. There was nowhere to go to A mile away there was a temple. She went there for shelter with eyes filled with bitter tears, body aching with fatigue She took her temporary abode there and fell asleep.

So this dark and dreary day also passed and with it the horrible memories. She had been rendered homeless, penniless and friendless. She did not know to whom to turn for help. People in such plight sometimes turn to labour, some seek employment elsewhere. But what was she to do? She could not labour or seek employment. The storm had blown over and destroyed everything in its wake.

●

She had led a simple serviceable life all these years. She did not belong to any political or other parties or group. The only party she knew was the party of social service to ailing humanity. She led a quiet life rendering help and assistance to the ailing, the sick and the dying. In the general holocaust, along with others, she had lost all her worldly possessions, all her little belongings of years together with all household articles and utensils. She decided to leave the village saddened and heavy at heart.

She took to another village some few miles away. Trudging thither, she reached the place. With the help of one or two charitably disposed persons, she set up practice as a nurse, Magan had cleverly evaded detection. He sent back to her the bag of medicines and instruments safely to the new village. She had concealed at the bottom of the bag in a box of injections a hundred rupee note. This she used now to meet her expenses.

●

Diwali came. The village houses were gaily lighted. She recalled her past experience of a happy village life. How joyful! How innocent! Everyone who came to visit her, rich or poor, on this day, brought a little present as a token of their love and respect for her. She had earned this respect by her unstinted service to the ailing mothers of the village. She had spent her youth in the village. She had seen both sunshine and shadows, joys and sorrows flitting across the even tenor of her life here. When she became a widow at an early age, she decided to take a vow of service and to become a nurse. It was this same village which had stamped in her mind burning memories of the days gone by. It almost seemed she had been pushed out of her house by her brothers and sisters. She had been rendered homeless and penniless. She stayed again here in a small house with a few medicine bottles, burnt a small lamp to drive off the darkness. It was a dark night. She did not yet receive many calls. Many a day she had hardly any visit at all. She had to starve. She had almost spent all her savings in paying rent and meeting the ever-increasing cost of the barest necessities of life.

Just then wind blew in making the flame of the lamp flicker. The shadows in the house kept dancing against the walls of the house. She was preparing to lie down on her simple mat. She could not sleep. Thoughts came crowding upon her. A year ago, how happy she was! What a comfortable well-lighted house she had! What simple amenities she had collected about her! Her store-house was full of grain, rice, wheat, bajri, etc. Now and again, she used to purchase some small silver trinkets. She had purchased one costly sari. She had purchased it out of her hard-earned savings to put on during religious festivals. All these had been burnt to cinders So also had all her hopes been turned to ashes.

●

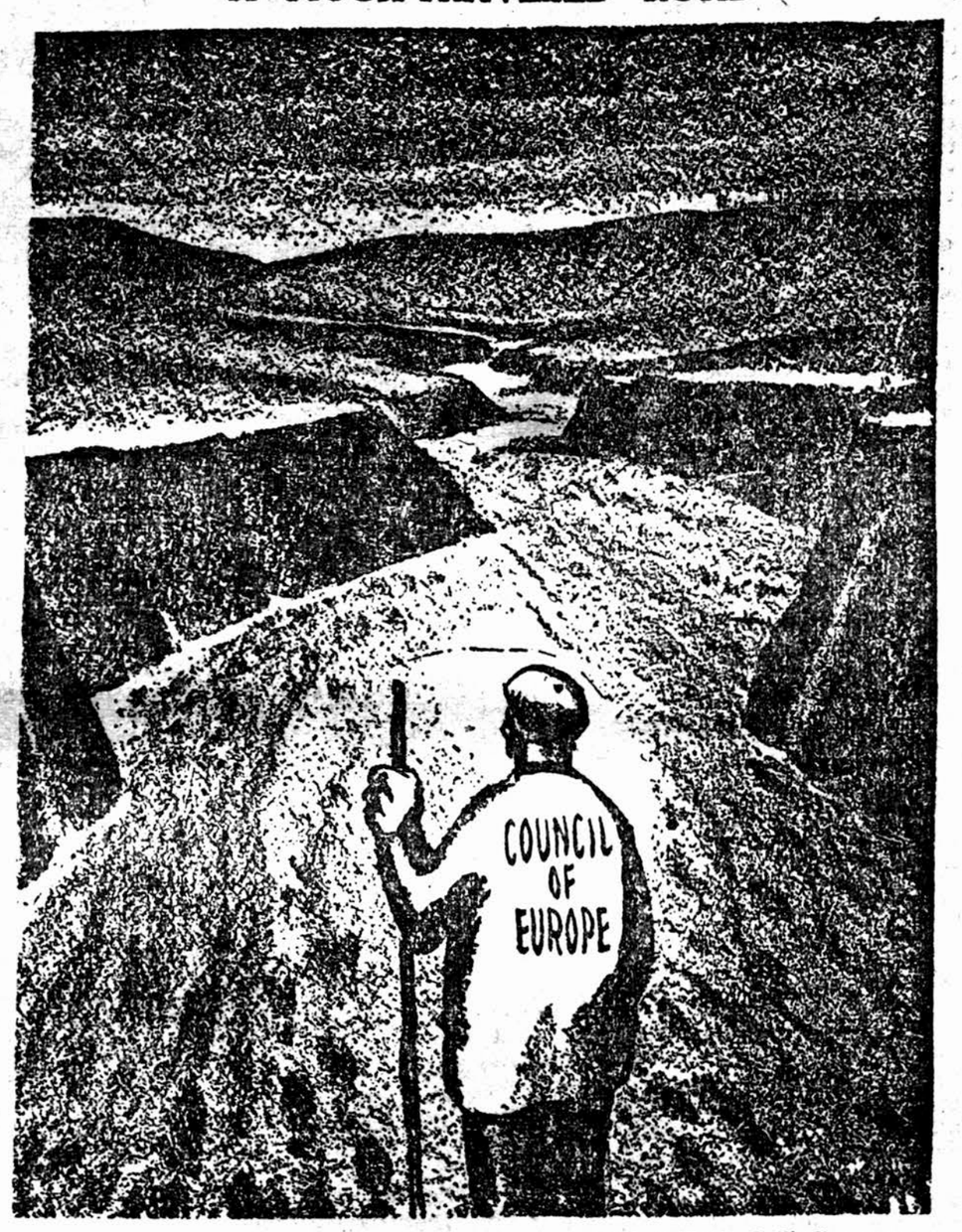
Just then was heard a knock at the door. She got up. She had not yet established sufficient practice Never had she been called out at night to attend upon the sick in this village. This was her first experience. She went and opened the door half apprehensive of late callers. There stood a young man nervous all over with anxiety.

"Sister", he pleaded, "Please do come with me. My wife is in labour. She is suffering excruciating pains. Her delivery has become difficult. There is no doctor or nurse near about to whom I can appeal for help. Would you help? I have brought a carriage to take you. Will you came? Do please say yes! It is a question of life and death. I do hope you will not say no!"

At the sight of this man, Ramabai

(Continued on Page 27)

'A MUCH-TRAVELED ROAD'



Little in The Nashville Tennessean

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

WHICH of you boys wants to be a soldier?—asks Shrimati Bhadra Desai, in "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper." She has not thought of the girls in this connection, for can they ever adopt that career? Clean and smart, uniformed men do have an impresive air about them, she says. The way they walk is so manly! You must learn to carry yourself that way,

She has advised the boys, and continues:—

The Army was well represented at the Independence Parade. How proudly these young men salute our Flag? They know well enough that the Flag stands for the honour of our country. Shall we find out more about the life of our Jawans?

When the British were ruling our country, the Indian Army did have its traditions of bravery. But our people were engaged in a struggle to win freedom. So, the Army with its loyal background was not very popular. Now, when India governs herself, our soldiers are very dear to us. They have pledged to give their very life to defend our country Today, the Army is the most Indianised of all our defence forces

Our Commander-in-Chief is General Cariappa, who has a record of brave exploits in his career As his name reveals, he comes from Southern India. There is a popular belief that what are called the "martial" (warlike) races provide men for the forces. The Punjab with its militant Sikhs, the Gurkhas from Nepal and the vigorous Maharashtrians form the majority in the Army Now, however, with revaluation of ideas more men are joining from other parts of the country. Most of the present day officers in the senior grade have been to Sandhurst, the British Training College. Here we have the famous Dehra Dun Centre Khadakwasala in Poona is to be the home of our National Academy The Prime Minister paid a visit there recently There are many smaller training schools springing up in other regions.

Our Jawans are full of the aroused spirit of New India. Aspiring to keep in touch with modern scientific discoveries, they also honour the ancient culture of India They are well aware of the responsibility that lies on their square shoulders Besides protecting the country in times of war, they have a mission to fulfil in peace-time. By their devotion to duty and sense of chivalry they set an example to the nation to follow. They are physically fit and mentally alive, therefore healthy in mind and healthy in body!

Travellers' Lore

In China, it is man that is the beast of burden For 2,000 years, the coolie has borne on his back the sorrow of China.

At first when you see the coolie on the road, bearing his load, it is as a pleasing object that he strikes the eye. From sun and rain, he protects his head with a straw hat with a preposterously wide flat brim. In his short loose coat and trousers (that are rolled up at the ankles) of blue rags, a blue of all colours from indigo to lovely turquoise and then to the paleness of a milky sky, he fits the landscape. He seems part of the natural scenery of Chinese landscape as he trudges along the narrow causeway between the rich golden rice fields or climbs a green hill.

You see a string of coolies come along, one after the other, each with a pole on his shoulders from the ends of which hang two great bales, and they make an agreeable pattern. It is amusing to watch their hurrying reflections in the paddy water or to see them lying down with their loads under a banyan tree by the wayside shrine, smoking and chatting gaily. You watch their sun-burnt tired faces. They are frank and good-natured faces.

If you tried to lift the heavy bales they carry for thirty or forty miles a day, it seems natural to feel admiration for their endurance and their spirit. But if you mention your admiration to the old residents of China, you would be told with a tolerant shrug of the shoulders that the coolies are animals, and for 2,000 years, from father to son, have carried burdens, so it no wonder if they do it cheerfully and with a better heart. Indeed, you can see for yourself that they begin early, for you will encounter little children with a yoke on their shoulders, staggering under the weight of vegetable baskets.

The day wears on and it grows warmer. The coolies take off their coats and walk stipped to the waist. Even when a man rests, and puts his load on the ground, the pole is kept still on his shoulders, so that he has to rest slightly crouched. Sometimes you can see the poor tired heart beating against the ribs: you see it as plainly as in some cases of heart disease in hospital. This is strangely distressing to watch. Then you also can see the coolies' backs. The pressure of the pole for long years, day after day, has made hard red scars, and sometimes even there are open sores that rub against the wood. The strangest thing of all is that sometimes, as though nature saught to adapt man for these cruel uses, there is a sort of hump, like a camel's, against which the pole rests.

But beating heart or angry sore, bitter rain or burning sun, they go on eternally, from childhood to the extreme of age. From dawn to dusk, year in and year out, you see old men, their skin loose on their bones, their little faces wrinkled and ape-like, and they totter under their burdens to the edge of the grave, in which at least they shall have rest. And still, the coolies go, not exactly running, but not walking either, sliding quickly, with their eyes on the ground to choose the spot to place their feet, and on their faces a strained, anxious expression. You can make no longer a pattern of them as they wend their way. Their effort oppresses you. You are filled with a useless compassion.

THE THINGS THEY DO!

Mice had collected a 150 lb. stock of corn which has just been unearthed by two Ardennes farmers.

An Eagle flew into high-tension cables in Denmark and plunged Saxkjoebing into darkness.

Two Swans flew across the English Channel from France to Hythe.

THEIR PLAYMATE STILL

A pet white mouse with only three feet is better than no mouse if he is such a favourite as Snowy, the white mouse belonging to the children at the Oldfield Road Infants' School, Willesden.

Not long ago Snowy had an accident and his paw was badly crushed. A mistress rushed him to the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals, where his injured paw was skilfully amputated. He soon recovered and returned to his playmates—able to run about on the table almost as nimbly as before.

MILKING BY MUSIC

When a New Zealand dairy farmer installed a radio in his milking shed to relieve the monotony six years ago he found that the cows appreciated the music as much as he did—yielding more milk.

But the other day the radio was stolen—and the cows went on strike! No music, no milk! They would not even come into the silent milking shed.

So, of course, the farmer had to get a new radio, and once again the cows are contented yielders of milk.

SAVING THE FISH

Ways and means of saving salmon, trout, and other freshwater fish from injury are being tried out at a Dundee research station of the North of Scotland Hydro-electric Power Board.

The Board is determined to preserve fish life in the dams, rivers, and reservoirs in its 21,600-square-mile area of the Highlands.

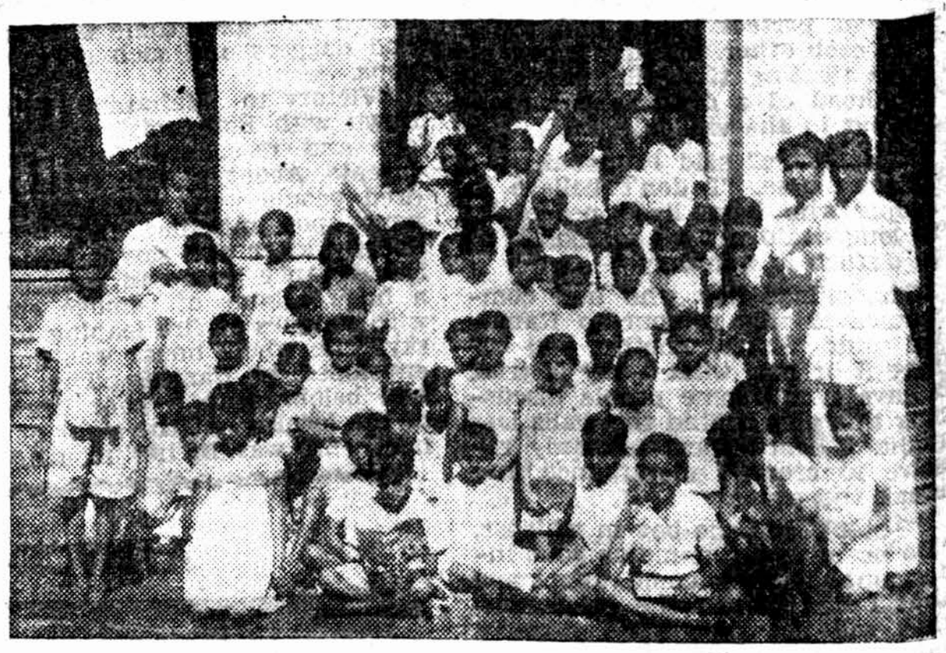
Besides ladders and lifts which enable salmon easily to surmount high falls, mesh wire walls will prevent fish from disastrously entering turbo-generating stations. Where the surge of water is so powerful that salmon would be injured in striking the wire walls special precautions are necessary, and many new ideas are being tried out in the experimental station. An automatic electric hammer is set under water to frighten the fish away from danger zones.

Then there is the harmless electric shocker which gives a mild shock to fish entering the danger spots nose-on. If they swim through the surging water side-on they go shockless. Another experiment is the arranging of variously coloured lights which, it is hoped, will keep the trout and salmon clear of the dangerous places near the generators.

It will be interesting to learn how the fish respond to these "life preserving" experiments.

MADE DIFFERENTLY

This may find you "in the dark" —
The difference, if you please.
'Twixt Joan of Arc and Noah's Ark?
I know it is a tease.
Give it up? I thought you would—
It's easier than it seems!
Well, Noah's Ark was made of wood.
And Joan, Maid of Orleans.



Dada's visit to the Bhulesher Balkan-ji-Bari which meets every Sunday morning at the Marwadi Commercial School, Gazdar Park, Girgaum Road.

PITHY PROVERB

A faithful friend is the medicine of life.

ONE-SIDED

Smith: I hear that you and Brown had a few words.

Jones: I certainly had some, but I didn't get a chance to use them.

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

You may have heard of the seven wonders of the world, but do you know which those seven wonders are? Here their list—

1. The Pyramids of Egypt.
2. The tomb of Mausolus, the king of Caria.
3. The temple of Diana of Ephesus
4. The walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
5. The Colossus of Rhodes.
6. The ivory and Gold Statue of Jupiter Olympus.
7. The Pharos, or Watch Tower built at Alexandria by Ptolemy Phieladelphus, king of Egypt.

A POOR FOOL

King: "Suppose we change places-"

Jester; "No, your majesty."

"Why not? Would you be ashamed of being a king?"

"No, but I should be ashamed of having such a poor fool."

Balkan-Ji-Bari

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has decided to run its training class for the workers regularly on Thursday evenings at Matunga and practical class on Sunday mornings at Khar. The first Theory class will be held on Thursday, March 9, 1950, at 7 P.M. (S.T.), in the B. J. Children's Home, King's Circle. It is hoped that as many Balkan-ji-Bari workers as possible will take advantage of these classes.

Several friends from all parts of India came to Bombay to attend the annual general meeting of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, on last Sunday. When the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari workers met them at tea and had informed talks with them. An account of the meeting and other functions will be given in the next week's "Corner."

All are most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. The Young as its Members, and the older friends as its voluntary Workers or Sympathisers. Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage

Then, why do you not sometimes try your hand at writing small contributions for this your own corner? Please send your articles clearly written on one side only of the paper, or your drawings in black and white, or snapshots taken by you, and we shall only be too glad to publish them, if found suitable So, more again next week.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR,
BOMBAY 21.

Boys and Girls of the Sanskar Mandal Balkan-ji-Bari, Bhavnagar.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Revival of India's art—Arguments for modernism—Not Indian in origin or spirit—Wanted priority to Indian art—Whither Cottage industries?—Vague statements about Somnath—Neglect of ancient relics—Austerity in architecture.

THE genius of every nation usually imparts a peculiar character to its art. Conversely stated, art is counted among the distinguishing features of a nation.

History of ancient cultures lays emphasis on art tradition as one of their important aspects. India ranks among the countries which are inheritors of such cultures. The distinctions and phases of development of her art tradition are best studied in the examples of painting and sculpture of various periods. Analysis of her contemporary life will not fail to reveal the relics of this tradition. Whatever is typically Indian in the pattern of her life is due to the survival of this tradition of art.

Faulty Approach

Following the loss of political freedom, the normal pace of the progress of India's art was tremendously slowed down. In fact, she had not voluntarily discarded her heritage of art as antiquated. It was insidiously suppressed and substituted by a foreign but powerful rival, and subsequently India was forced to live in the world of painting, sculpture and architecture which was not hers. Then came, after a long time, the rivivalistic movement, which though it was partial and superficial, brought about some disillusionment. In spite of its achievements, the revival has not succeeded in reinstating Indian art in life as the latter's vital force, because it has not embraced in its scope, all forms of art and because antagonistic forces have continued to thwart its progress.

Isolation of every art was a direct consequence of the failure to appreciate inter-relationship between various arts. Painting and sculpture were intimately connected, but sculpture was left to its own fate and painting alone was recognised as art. This sort of discrimination was repugnant to the concepts of Indian art. The revivalists, too, have followed such a wrong course; and to their opponents—the adherents of European schools—art still means nothing else but painting.

All For Modernism

Independence, has, so far, made no appreciable change in the conditions of art. Advocates of modernism—both Europeans and Indians—have persisted in persecuting, in their own ways, the Indian art tradition and the school of academic realism, which has planted itself deep in this soil. The fascinating deal of internationalism has been put forward by some of them with a view to persuading young artists to embrace modernism. What is understood as modern art, these days, is a development of the Western tradition and not of Indian Art which is a distinct type.

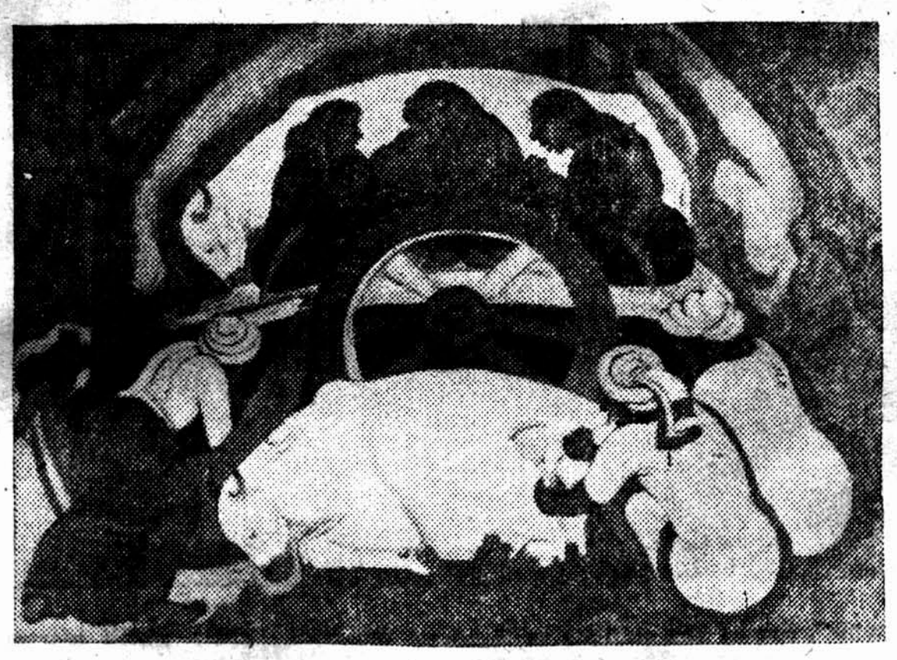
It will be interesting to know how modern European art has, all of a sudden, come to acquire international character. Indian art differs from Western art as much as the East differs from the West. Both are fundamentally dissimilar. Internationalism is not negation of nationalism. Art was one of the outstanding characteristics of India as a nation; and it must continue to be so when she has re-emerged as an independent national unit. It is impudent to ask artists to throw overboard their country's tradition in order to enter the region of internationalism.

A few prophets in the rank of missionaries of modernism have made a startling but ridiculous assertion that after a decade or two there will be no other art in the world than the modern. This is also a clever device to induce weak-minded young artists to denounce their precious legacy of art. Some of such artists—particularly painters—have taken to modernism out of sheer weakness and not out of conviction. They have been further made to believe that the technique of Indian painting and sculpture was incapable of interpreting contemporary life. Consequently in order to portray the realities of the day they have hastened to adopt the style of modernists which has been introduced to them as monumental.

Not Indian

Modern European Art has, no doubt, a rational basis and is governed by definite principles. There should be no quarrel with Indian artists who might take to it as a mode of expression. One should be proud of those among them who can imbibe its spirit, master its technique and contribute to its development. India has the liberality to welcome all schools of painting and sculpture, but modern European Art among them should stand as such and not as a rival to the art which bears the impress of her creative genius. Strong exception should, therefore, be taken to Frantic efforts made in interested quarters to pass it as "modern" Indian.

Modern European Art cannot claim itself to be Indian, because it has not grown out of Indian art or sprung, in this age, from the creative genius of India. The assertion that it alone is capable of portraying the realities of the day is also absurd. To measure the full breadth and depth of Indian life is beyond its range of expression. The progress of Indian art-painting and sculpture—was stifled by the influx of western influences, nevertheless it will be found to be capable of interpreting realities provided its technique was patiently and thoroughly studied by artists.



"At Rest"

—Har Kishan Lall

Role Of Indian Art

Indian art has, first, to make good the set-back in progress suffered by it during the period of political subjugation, but one regrets to note that independence has not yet initiated art revival in its full range and in the right direction. Indian are was, hitherto, relegated to the place of a "second language" and an "optional subject' in the syllabus of art education, but now the time has come to concede to it, among other schools, the distinction and prominence which are due to it and which were denied to it so long. India's ambition should be to make original contribution to world-art by revitalising her own art and not to parade imitations of the mannerisms of Western modernists as examples of her contemporary art.

To achieve this, it is absolutely necessary to revolutionise the system of education in painting and sculpture in its practical as well as theoretical aspects. Indian art should be the basis of such education, so that students can get thorough grounding in its technique, principles and history before they can exercise their freedom to select their modes of expression. Students, with full understanding of Indian art, will acquire better knowledge of European art and will be in a favourable condition to evaluate the possibilities and limitations of its modern forms.

Case Of Cottage Industries

Has the organisation of cottage industries made any noteworthy progress? The reports of the session of the All-India Cottage Industries Board held at Jaipur do not give any positive indication to it. Presiding over the session, the Minister for Industry and Supply, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee stressed the need of encouragement to cottage industries and of integration of large and small scale industries into co-ordinated economy, and then he also dwelt upon certain difficulties. Presumably the organisation of cottage industries is still partly in the stage of discussions and deliberations.

Following importation of technicians and machinery from Japan, there is now a suggestion for the establishment of an Indo-Scandinavian Institute of Technology. Dr. Mookerjee called for a new outlook which according to him meant mechanisation in varying degrees. In the midst of all such proposals, it is difficult to find out the actual position of industries of the type of artistic handicrafts and of the designs of cottage industries of various categories. Mechanisation, if carried out indiscriminately, will kill the originality of designs and the technique of production of artistic handicrafts. The Government ought to clarify the actual position of artistic handicrafts which make a distinct variety and should let the public know the steps taken by it for the development of designs.

Somnath Temple

In the wakes of independence, the restoration of the ancient temple of Somnath at Prabhas Pattan in Saurashtra has emerged as an architectural project of great importance; but the Trust Board has, so far, given no indication of the actual plan of reconstruction. According to the latest news from Saurashtra, the Board has decided, without ascertaining the expert public opinion, to build the temple anew on the original site. This is a strange proposition as it involves a change from the original idea of restoration to wholesale construction. It will be interesting to know, from the Trust Board, which part of constructional works will be designed as relics of the ancient structure.

In the context of restoration, the community of Sompuras—descendants of the original architects of Somnath—has now been mentioned for the first time. The Trust Board intends to seek their help. If it has now realised the usefulness of Sompuras, the latter should get the opportunity and full freedom to construct or reconstruct the temple according to the traditional designs with which they alone are conversant. They are the people who have continued the architectural and sculptural tradition of Saurashtra.

Leaving aside the actual plan of the temple which is still in obscurity, the Trust Board aspires to reconstruct and develop the town of Prabhas Pattan as a cultural centre. The concepts of culture, which will be processed out in this centre, can be easily anticipated. What remains, however, to be known is the picture of the new town—its town planning and architectural designs—which the Board has before its eyes, but it appears that the Board avoids publication of details perhaps through the fear of criticism and expects the public to feel satisfied with vague proposals and promises.

Unprotected Remains

The soil of Bihar abounds in relics of the ancient civilisation of India. Dr. A. S. Altekar, head of the Department of Ancient History and Culture, University of Patna, has made a special reference to the damage sustained by some of them through negligence. He makes a startling revelation that the Public Works Department of Bihar and mineral prospectors had wrought havoc on valuable mounds of antiquity at and about the site of the University of Vikramashila.

Proceeding, Dr Altekar asserts that the remains have not, even to this time, been notified under the Protected Monuments Act. This is a serious state of affairs. The Archaeological Department of the Government of India is expected to be fully aware of the antiquity and historical importance of different regions. It must explain why the remains referred to by Dr. Altekar were hitherto left unprotected. The Governments of other states should take timely warning from what Dr. Altekar has said with regard to Bihar. Instead of relying entirely upon the Central Archaeological Department, they should carry out exhaustive survey in their respective territories and should extend effective protection to all the sites and monuments of archaeological interest.

Housing Or Architecture?

Employees of the Government of India ranging from the lowest grade should consider themselves as lucky people in these days of acute shortage of housing, because the Government has desired to provide residential quarters for all of them. Man Nagar"—a colony for gazetted officer—was declared open by Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, recently at New Delhi. Such quarters will conform to austerity standards, which declared Mr. Gadgil, should now become normal standards.

This austerity standard, according to Mr. Gadgil, means change from the bungalow to flat mentality and the upgrading of the servant quarters. In other words it means economy in expenditure and nearness to equality in social conditions. Mr. Gadgil, thus, dealt with the economic and social significance of quarters, but he said nothing about their architecture. A building, however, humble it be, falls within the province of architecture. The Government should, therefore, declare architectural standards adopted by it and the approach, if any, made by it to the problem of Indian architecture. New buildings in free India should cease to reflect slave-mentality. Their designs should symbolise freedom.

His bold and persistent experimentation has captured new horizon in integrated Art and Craft.

Bendre, the Man and Artist

"MY box, my box, can you find my paint box',' said a feeble voice meekly round the stretcher-bearers and the inquisitive crowd gazing round.

This is Mr. Bendre materialising after his steep fall from a 300-ft.-cliff extricating himself from the splinters of the lorry and the lifeless bodies of his fellow travellers involved in the crash. The story goes back to 1936-37 during his service with the Visitors' Bureau, Government of Kashmir, when Bendre travelling in Kashmir, had met with an accident. He was almost given up as dead by the rescuing party, but when he came to consciousness, he uttered the above words. Those words symbolize Bendre's attitude towards life. Escaping from the jaws of death, the first consciousness that dawned on him was of his paint box.

That "paint" consciousness continued throughout his life, until the paint box became the "sumum bonum" of his mission.

Bendre thinks in paint, lives in paint and breaths paint. The smell of paint, the sheen of paint and the texture of paint have entered the very fabric of his make-up. Bendre modestly says that he is not a born painter.

He tells an anecdote of his early life, when struggling to learn painting under Mr. Deolalikar at Indore, he was seriously advised to give up painting, because, it was felt, that he could never be a good artist. Here, Mr. Bendre seems to be in the company of those artists who showed no precocious sign of their future glory, and yet we see Bendre emerging as a master colourist, whose play in paint is catchy and infectious. If nothing else, this supreme quality as a colourist would have made Bendre famous. But he could not have won his place among the artists and the art lovers of our country.

Integration Of Art And Craft

The respect that Mr. Bendre commands is primarily due to his other qualities as a great technician, a keen student of nature, an uncanny observer of men and manners and bold experimentation in the field of art. Creative painting is both a craft and an art. In Mr. Bendre, we meet a very happy combination of the artist and the craftsman. Those, who have seen the murals, painted for Mr. Nimkar of Khar, would easily bear out that he spares no pains, while executing any commission, to make his work technically perfect and artistically inspiring.

He has painted in the mural an Indian village. His creative impulse drew on the years of experience he had as a wanderer and rambler in villages that form the glory of Ind. His retentive memory, virually a store-house of facts, yielded a series of situations ready for plastic reprcsentation. But Bendre was not to be satisfied with factual representation. To him it was a problem, demanding a solution, on technical as well as aesthetic grounds. On the technical side, he started to attack the problem with the very basic conception of "Indianness" of that Indian village. Logically he felt that the material he would be using for the mural should be Indian, prepared with the villager's simplicity. The primary colours of the earth, plant and native minerals were chosen. How well I remember his residence at that time,

BY G. V. CHANDWADKAR

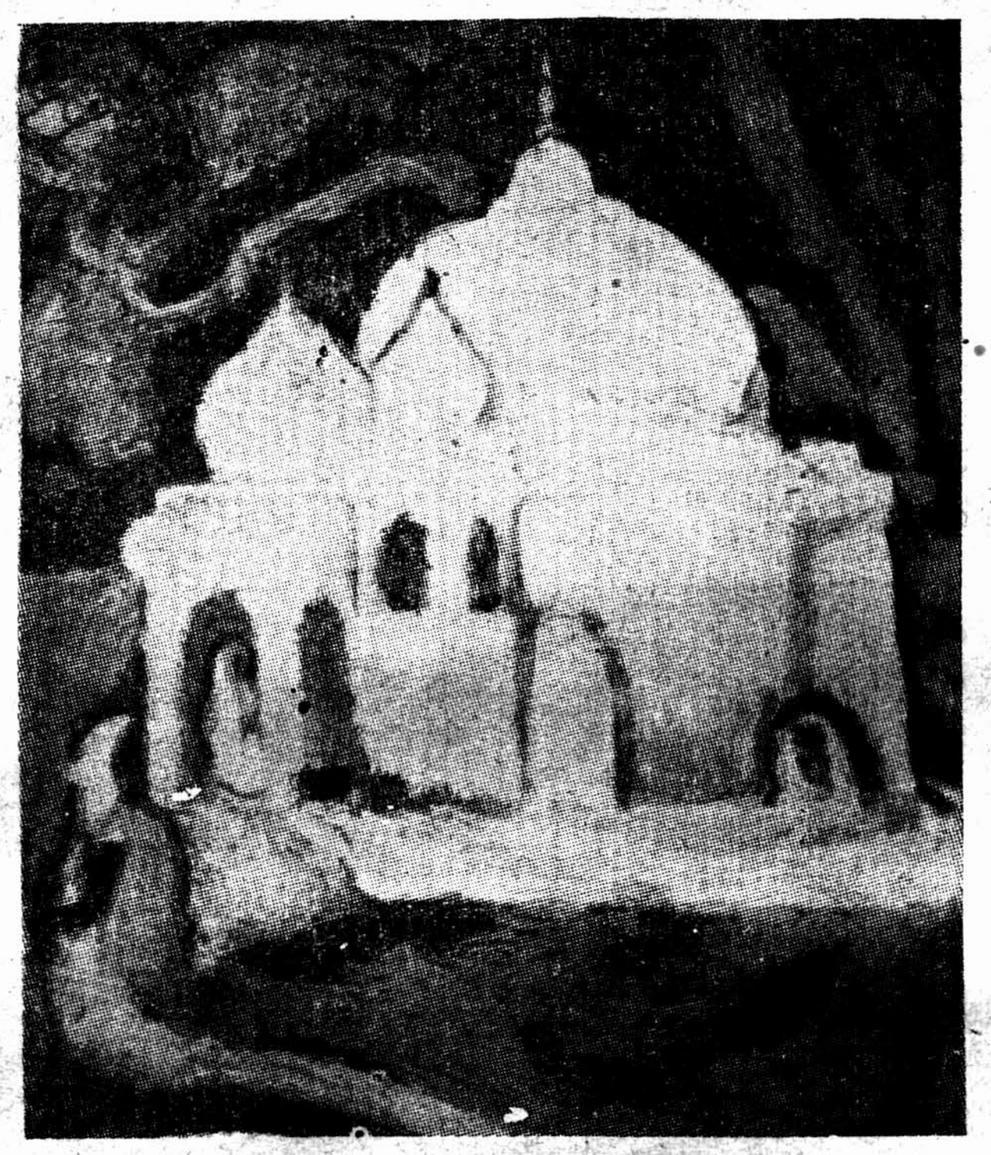
veritably turned into a miniature laboratory, one corner set apart for boiling some concoctions yielding rose-madder, another corner earmarked for priming up hand-spun khaddar into a stretched canvas and yet another corner engaging Mr. Bendre busily grinding some earth stones into various tera vertes and ochres. How in those days, Bendre was busy with his hands like a good medieval craftsman—so lovingly devoted to the material and its manufacture. It was the integration of this craftsmanship with creative ability of representing the village that has made the mural as. "a most treasured possession."

That mural cannot be described, it must be seen. He has represented village life in its different aspects. This is sufficient to illustrate how Bendre interlinks his craftsmanship with his creative impulse, for his greater art of objectives. Whether it be water-colour pastel, oils or black and white or any other medium, he exploits its possibility to the full, and thus lends enchantment to any work he handles.

CreativeArtist

As a creative artist, Bendre thrills the onlooker with many human qualities. His figures evoke a strikingly human response. A water carrier is not merely a figure carrying a water pot, but it is the sum total of the water carriers and the attitude they have struck almost since the first man started as water carrier. This significant absorption of forms, sometimes even at the cost of rigid drawing and representation is, what is so humanly appealing in his painting.

This quality of human appeal, which was the hlal mark from the beginning has been strengthened since his arrival, after a study tour of the U.S.A. and the Continent. It has changed slightly in the methods of expression. To understand it, one has to study Mr. Bendre as a man. He is a person with few prejudices, charitable in disposition and ever ready to understand the other side of a question. Ht is neither an extremist nor a worshipper of tradition in aesthetics, and yet whatever is considered vital and progressive in modern art is relfected in his present work.



"Temple", one of the exhibits in Bendres' one-man show which attracted attention.

Open Mind On Art

I cannot resist saying that possobly Bendre and his work are most suited for an absorption of the East and the West.

Many of the moderns like Matisse are greatly influenced by the 'Oriental' forms and 'oriental' colouring, and it is but natural that Bendre who is not a blind revivalist of Indian tradition but a live observer of present Indian life and nature, should integrate the best in modern art in this new style and painting.

Speaking of style, one will have difficulty in labelling Bendre in a facile regimentation. This is due primarily to his strong individuality and his stubborn refusal to run into the rut of stylized technique. In one work, the delicacy of a miniaturist vibrates with lyrical tunes reminiscent of ancient Persian and Moghul miniatures. In another, a broad, dashing display, almost reminds you of Goguin or Miro. This is amply eleborated to prove that Bendre, while receiving the influences from Santiniketan in the East to Paris and New York in the West has very happily kept up his individuality. With this background, coupled with his perseverence and sincerity, he is on the high road to international reputation. Bendre with his usual reticence and dread of limelight had kept many of his admirers, not to mention the general public, in the dark, regarding the success, he is having, in the exhition of his work, touring the important cities of the U.S.A.

It is these qualities of Mr. Bendre as a man that have endeared him to a wide circle of admirers. Mention may be made of Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Nimkar, whose good offices were responsible for his recent world tour and the exhibition of his art in the U.S.A.

Man With Mission

A staunch friend, dependable and selfless worker, steady to a wedded cause, he has been one of the most popular workers in the cause of art. He had the honour of being elected President of the Art Society of India, with whose activities he is closely associated. He is also Chairman of the Regional Committee of the All-India Association of Fine Arts and one of the leading members of the Art Advisory Board of the Government of Bombay. It is no wonder that the art-loving public of Bombay is generously patronising his one-man show at the Bombay Art Society's Saloon, Rampart Row inaugurated by Mr. N. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Development on Thursday. The exhibition will remain open till March 9.

CLEAR MIDDLE OF PATH!

Visitors to London are familiar with the soapbox orators who congregate in Hyde Park to harangue the public upon the vital, and not so vital, questions of the day. One morning a crowd had gathered around a speaker who was loudly proclaiming the guilt of the ruling classes for the lamentable state of the nation.

"They're to blame for all our troubles!" he shouted. "What we should do is ter burn down the 'Ouse of Commons—burn down Buck-in'am Palace."

When the crowd began to interfere with traffic, a bobby stepped up and ordered firmly but politely: "Here, you people, move on, and make way for traffic to pass. Them in favour of burnin' the House of Commons step to the right, them in favour of burnin' Buckingham Palace go to the left. Make way, now; make way."

The crowd burst into good-natured laughter and quickly dispersed.

Arriving at Union Station in Washington, D. C., recently, I found myself in a taxi with a driver whose domestic problems were big enough to prompt a public airing. "Hackin' ain't my regular job," he said to me as a starter.

"No?"

"Nope, but I own this rig and every time I have a row with my wife, I take off and pick up a few fares until she cools down. The hell of it is, though, she's got such a miserable disposition that she's put me in a higher income bracket."

—Major Barney Oldfield

For Strengthening Your Child Use

BIO TONA

It is an excellent tonic to build up health and strength of children and adults. Promotes healthy dentition and child's vigour.

ROY & CO.,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY 2.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas Judges and notables Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPO NIDHI, Thyagarayanagar Madras 17

Ballot Without Tears

RUSSIA TOO HOLDS ELECTIONS: But All Nominated • Will Be Returned!

BY DON DALLAS

While General Election in Britain is over the Soviet Union is staging one too.

It is very different from the keenly-contested affairs in the countries where a number of parties battle for the elector's favour. For every one of the 1,302 Communist and "non-party Bolshevik" candidates nominated is sure of election.

"AGITATION TIME" is approaching in Russia. Already a vast army of "agitators", numbering several hundred thousand, has been gathered together prepared to ensure that over 91,000,000 electors go to the polls in the Soviets' second post-war election, to be held on March 12.

There is no doubt whatever about the issue of elections in Russia. Stalin and his Party will win with a vote of from 96 to 99 per cent, because there are no opposition candidates. But it is nevertheless regarded as vitally important that every citizen entitled to do so registers his or her vote.

Throughout Moscow and other cities, in small towns and villages from Europe to the Soviet Far East and even up to the Arctic settlements, "agitpunkts" are now springing up. The "agitpunkt" is literally an "agitation point."

Don't get this word confused. In Russia the word "agitation" is always used together with "propaganda". They are twin words and they simply mean political instruction andl education.

"Agitation" is organised, as most things are in Russia, by the all powerful Communist Party.

Lectures For Voters

In many respects the Party and the Government are almost inseparable in Russia, both with great administrative machines which work hand in hand in a matter like an election.

The "agitators" use the election as an opportunity to give long lectures to the people about the operation of democracy in Russia.

They say their elections are the freest and fairest and most impartial in the world.

There is no gerrymandering or other monkey business here, they declare.

According to the Soviet Communist Party viewpoint, elections in the bourgeois world are "fixed" and "framed" in the interests of the ruling cliques. Minority views are fiercely and savagely suppressed, according to the Soviet thesis.

The Soviet State-controlled press has always represented for instance that in Britain Home Secretary Chuter Ede has Mosley's British Union of Fascists under his own special wing and protection. The police he has sent to Fascist demonstrations have instructions to beat up or arrest counter-demonstrating Communists, in the eyes of Moscow. Much play will be made in election propaganda now of the alleged lack of democracy in America. The colour bar is always a good theme to flog, and the Klu Klux Klan will be represented as quite typical of the views of all the big property-owners in the southern states.

And American imperialists will be attacked as warmongers, brandishing atom and hydrogen bombs and trying to plunge the world into a new conflict

No Surprises

Many agitators will go on door-to-door visits to people in the block assigned to them, stressing that it is the democratic duty of every citizen to exercise his free right to vote. On election day they will check up to see that their "charges" have voted. The agitator does not properly fulfil his "norm" unless he gets a 100 per cent vote from all the people under his personal jurisdiction.

Candidates for election to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet are either Party members or what are deseribed as "non-Party Bolsheviks", but there is in effect no difference between them.

They are chosen at meetings in factories, big enterprises, collective farms and so on. Here there is a right to nominate several candidates, and a system of selection and rejection carefully controlled by the higher Party boys. When the candidate is finally chosen the vote for him or her is always 100 per cent.

This is the only elective process that matters in a Soviet election.

Once the candidate has been officially nominated, he is "in". The election is a formality, rubber stamping the choice already made.

There can be no surprises in an election in Russia.

Ballot's Secret, But....

When the voter drops his card into a ballot box (and the voting IS secret) he puts his cross against the only two candidates on the list—one for each chamber of the Soviet Parliament. Theoretically he could cross out one or other name and write in another, but one isolated vote for one person would make no difference whatever to the result.

And in every election station there are busts or portraits of Lenin and Stalin.

Probably a dozen or two areas will nominate Stalin as their candidate. It is somewhat laughable, but Stalin HAS TO BE ELECTED as a deputy to the Supreme Soviet. So do all the other Politburo members, most of whom will also be nominated as candidates in several areas.

It is just another example of the fact that Russia has many of the outward trappings of democracy. But obviously it cannot happen that Stalin, or for that matter any nominated candidate, will fail to be elected.

Stalin and the other top boys will of course accept nomination in only one area. The other areas will find other candidates.

Altogether 1,302 deputies will be elected to the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet—671 to the Soviet of the Union and 631 to the Soviet of Nationalities. The last election was in March, 1946.

In the case of deputies being elected to the Soviet of the Union each election area covers a territory inhabited by 300,000 voters.

The basis for elections to the Soviet of Nationalities is that each of the 16 Union Republics have 25 electoral areas, each autonomous republic has 11, each autonomous region five and each "national area" (like some of the scattered Arctic communities) one.

All men and women aged 18 and over in the U.S.S.R. have the right to vote. But candidates must be 23 or over.

The Soviet of the Union hears reports on "matters affecting the interests of all Soviet citizens" according to Soviet statements. The Soviet of Nationalities deals with "special interests arising out of the specific national features of each people. the peculiarities of its language, life and culture" Within the vast confines of the U.S.S.R there are people speaking 78 different languages and dialects. Many of the deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities attend sessions in the Kremlin in colourful national costume.

Within a few weeks of the election a session of deputies to both chambers will be summoned. This may be of vital importance, since it is thought likely that full details of the next Five Year-Plan will be announced. The current Five-Year Plan is scheduled to end this year.

But even so the session will not last more than four or five days, and then the deputies will go home. This year it is possible they will be summoned back in six months' time for another four-day session. Usually however 12 months elapse between sessions.

IN SUBURBAN TRAIN

(Continued from Page 2)

good looking girl got into the compartment and came and sat exactly opposite to me.

"Are you admiring her legs?", Rani asked me.

I was, and I confessed it with a sense of guilt

"You like feminine legs to be exposed, don't you?"

"Now that you ask me, I do" I replied.

"I like it that way myself We trains believe in exposing our legs to advantage."

I couldn't quite follow this, and told her as much

"Ah, you don't understand When I say legs, I am of course referring to my wheels. Haven't you noticed that our wheels are bare at the bottom?"

●

All this while I had forgotten the girl sitting opposite to me. She was staring at me with wide open eyes..

"Did you say · something", she asked me.

"Eh? — no, no. I was—I was—talking to the train".

I saw a look of incredulity and an alarm creeping into her beautiful eyes. But then she noticed my slender figure and alarm was replaced by a look of intense pity.

I didn't mind this at all. Girls don't understand me. They invariably dismiss me with an exclaimation of sympathy like "Oh that poor fellow"! I have resigned myself to this attitude on the part of my feminine companions.

The train sped on. Near Matunga I heard the noise of a train dashing towards us.

"Darling"!

I started. I thought the girl opposite me had spoken.

"Did you say something?" it was my turn to ask now.

"No", she said. "It must have been the train". Her lips parted ever so slightly in a smile.

"I love you."

Yes, it must have been the train But I could not explain this. Was Rani trying to make advances towards me? A foolish idea. I said to myself. Never heard of anyone marrying a train. It is just not done.

"I love you, I love you, I love you".

I was completely nonplussed. I didn't know what to make of it all. This vigorous love-making was proving a bit too much for me. But by this time the other train had passed us, and quiet reigned once again. I made bold to take the initiative.

●

"Rani", I said in a whisper.

"Yes"?, she said in a sort of ecsctasy.

"What were you saying to me just now?"

"My poor boy, I was not talking to you at all. I was talking to Ajoy."

"Ajoy? Who is Ajoy?"

"He is my fiance", she said coyly. "Didn't you see him? He was just passing."

Now, I understood, I was considerably relieved. I had been thinking how awful it would be if I had to take the train home for my wife.

"That is Ajoy, is ne? A fine looking fellow", I remarked.

"Yes, isn't he? He's so ATHLETIC, that is what I like most about him".

"Kalyan Fast?" I queried.

"Yes. we meet twice every day. Don't you think he is sweet?"

"A wonderful fellow in every respect". I said with warmth. I didn't know Ajoy personally. but somehow I felt immensely grateful to him for falling in love with Rani.

●

By this time we had reached Ghatkopar. I got down, and half a dozen porters took charge of my luggage.

"So you are going?" asked Rani.

"Yes. What time can I meet you again?"

"I will be returning every day by six five in the evening".

"Hope to meet you again soon. Till then.—" I took hold of her hand (the door handle) and shook it warmly

Out of the corner of my eye, I saw the girl who was sitting opposite to me smiling to herself.

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

YOU are entitled to suspect the moans of the player who complains about his poor cards; it is very likely that he is taking losses on his good hands as well. The trouble with many players who are convinced that luck is against them is that this very conviction causes them to push their better holdings too far; whereupon they complain that when they hold good cards their partners are afflicted with a plague of deuces.

Here's a case in point. Lady Luck showered a near two-bid on South; then capriciously withheld her smile from his partner. But anyone who couldn't recognize that fact from the bidding, deserved his ill fortune. With both opponents bidding, North couldn't have much. When he refused to bid over his partner's cue-bid of three diamonds, South might have guessed that his four diamond bid would be similarly treated by both West and North, and he would still have to make his own choice—only at a level on trick higher.

West opened the diamond king and shifted to the club ten, South led the heart nine, won by West's queen, and West led a second trump. South cashed the heart ace and led the jack, letting it ride when West ducked. The fourth heart lead was ruffed by dummy's club eight. After that South couldn't avoid losing two spade tricks. In spite of his 100 honors, the net deficit was 200 points.

If South had refrained from his second cue-bid, a four club contract would probably not have been doubled and would have produced a net profit of 50 points. Or if South had doubled two diamonds for a takeout, his partner would have passed and that contract would have been set 100 points or so. It wouldn't have been much of a profit from a good hand—but at least it would have been a profit.

Neither side vulnerable.
West dealer.

NORTH
♠ 7 6 2
♡ 8 2
◇ J 9 5 4 3
♣ 8 6 2

WEST
♠ Q 5 3
♡ K Q 7 4
◇ K Q 8 7
♣ 10 9

EAST
♠ K 10 8 4
♡ 6 5 3
◇ A 10 2
♣ 7 4 3

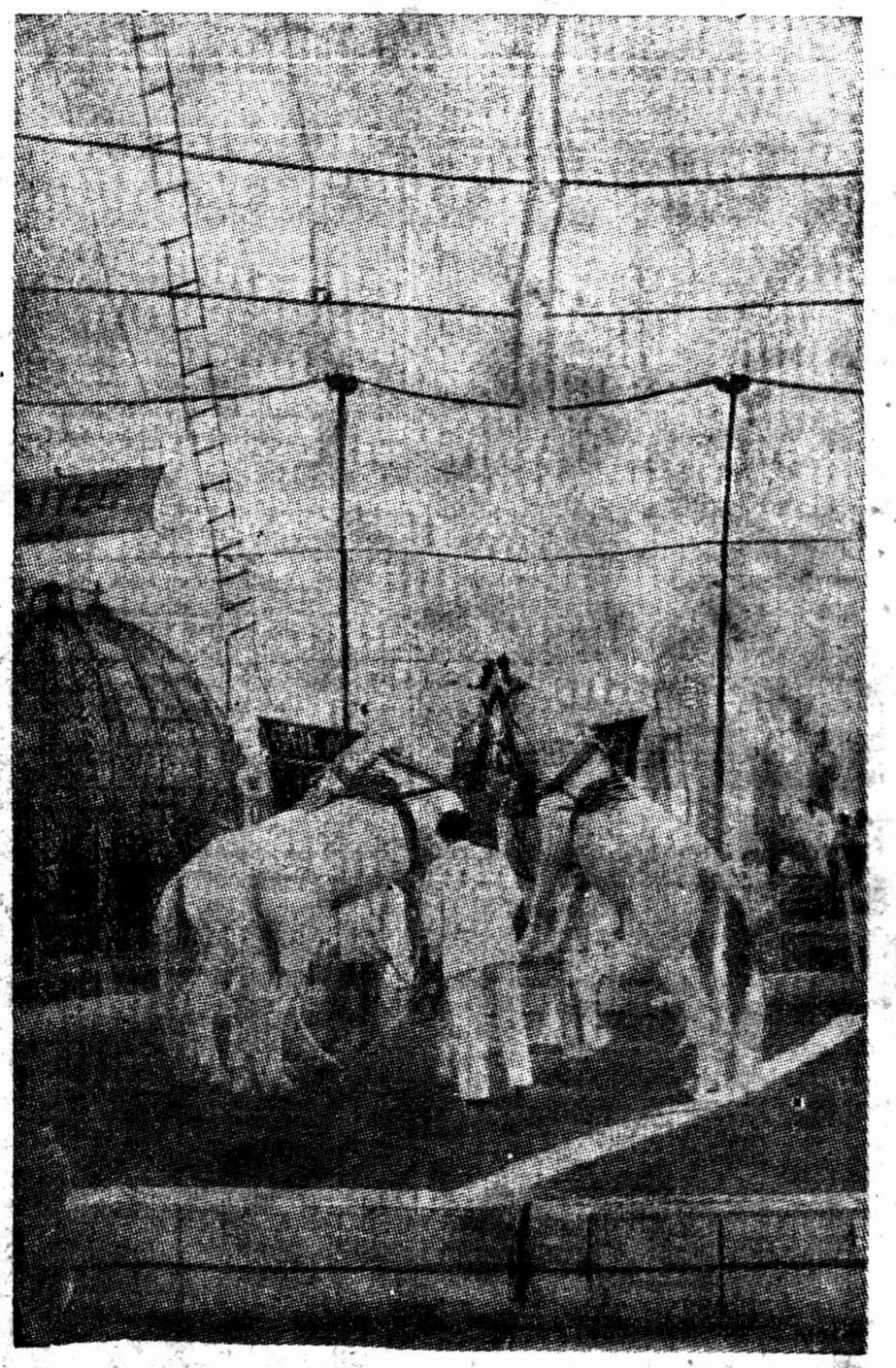
SOUTH
♠ A J 9
♡ A J 10 9
◇ 6
♣ A K Q J 5

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1♣
1◇	Pass	2◇	3◇
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	4◇
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	4♡
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	4♠
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	5♣
Dbl.	All Pass		

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

GREAT CIRCUS THRILLS

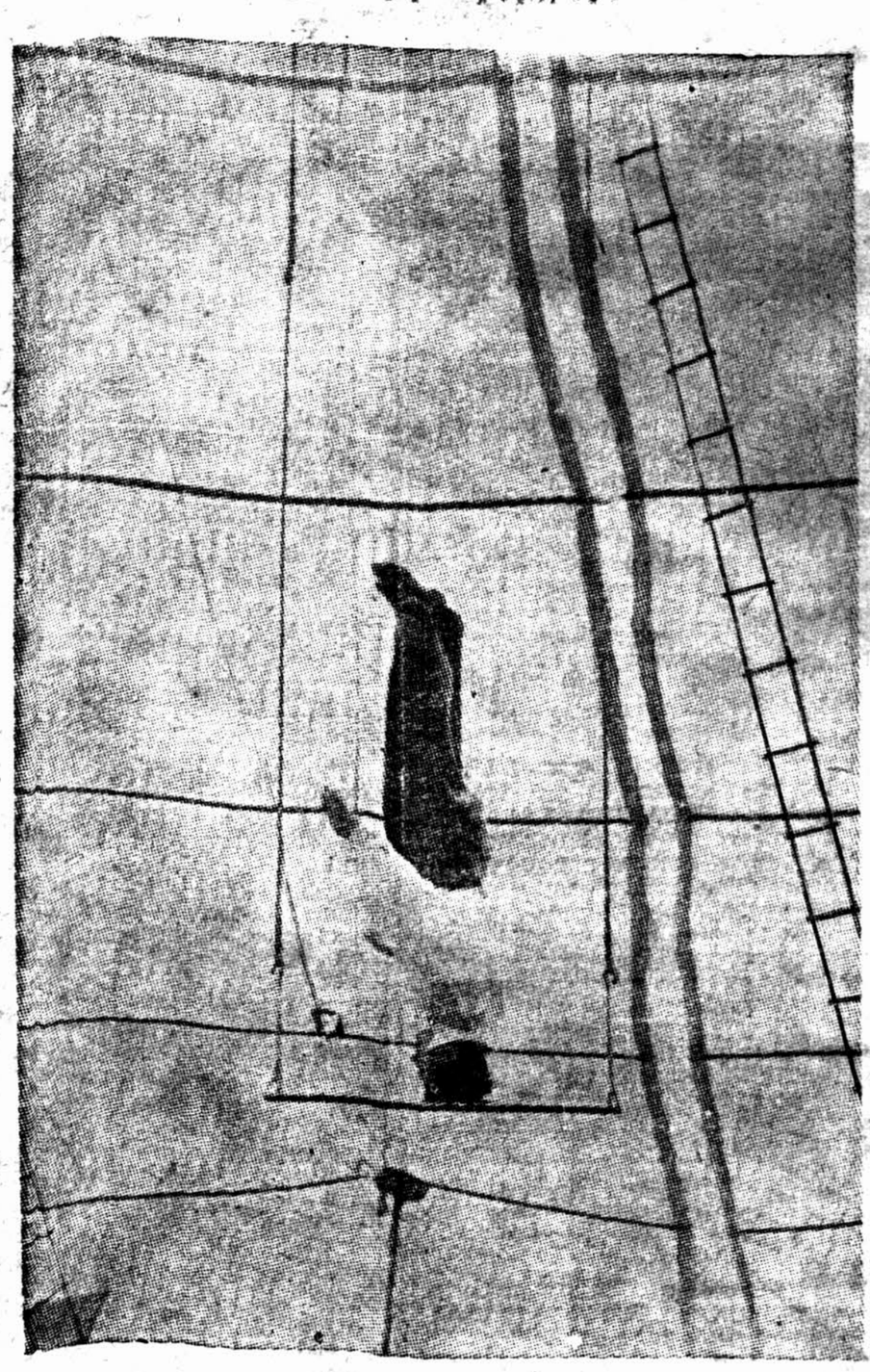


The first to be domesticated seen in a very difficult act.

Balancing on a trapeze chair—Mr. and Mrs. Rudis—in the Great Eastern Circus.

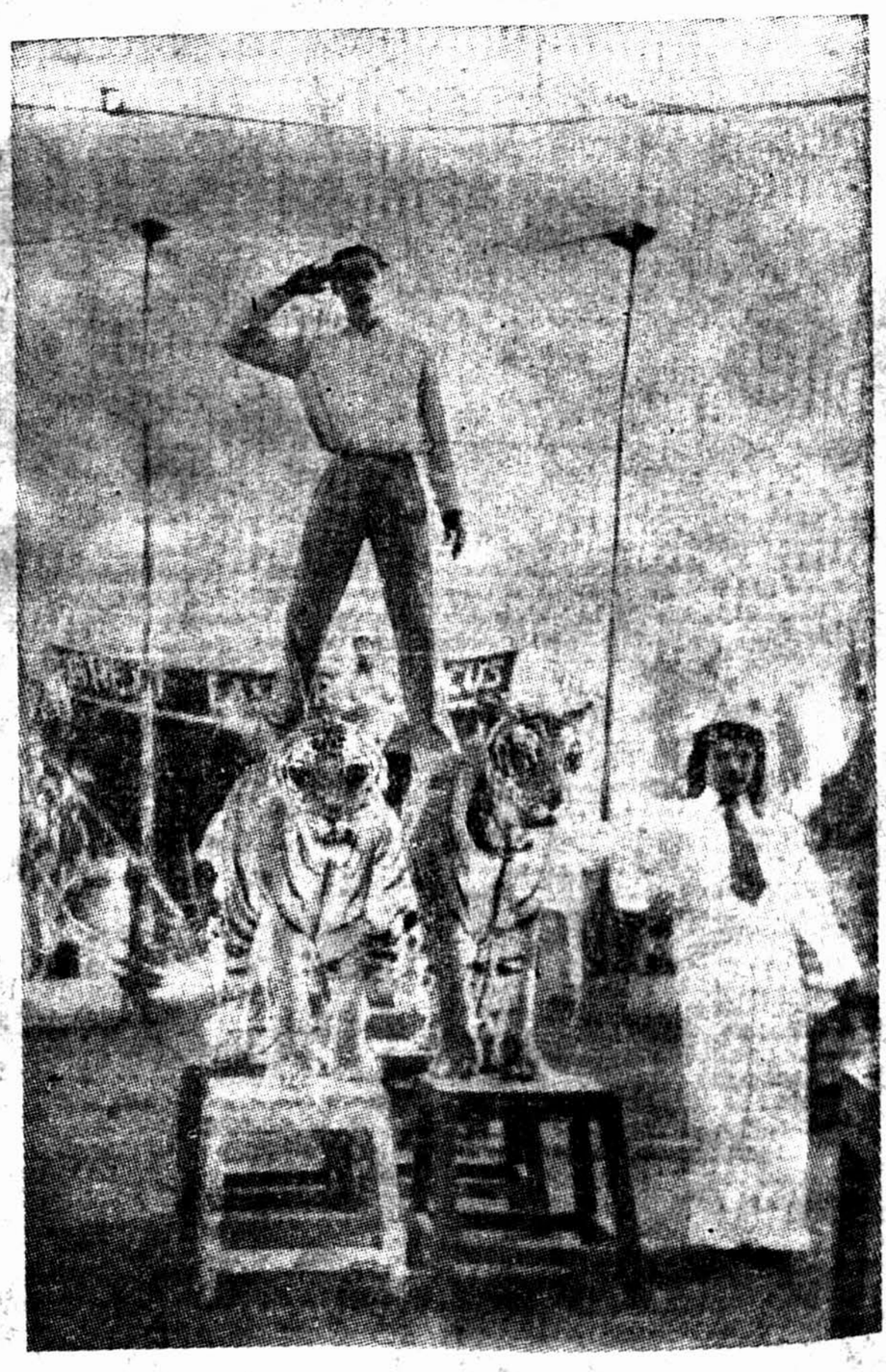
★

WIN BY HEAD



Balancing against gravity—Mr. Rudis on a trapezium.

MAN OVER BEAST



Man's victory over the most rapacious of the feline species as seen at the Great Eastern Circus, in Bombay.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.